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WEST END
Telephone 3400.

VOL. V NO. 48

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.
Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and for China and Japan.
Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. & O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special "Holidays" Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. & O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.			
1st Saloon, 2nd Saloon.			
To Melbourne	Rs. 630	Rs. 450	
" Sydney	880	480	
" New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660	
24 Months' Return Tickets.			
To Melbourne	Rs. 900	Rs. 720	
" Sydney	945	720	
" New Zealand	1,080	855	

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports. 1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.
For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to
Haji Sultanali Shushary & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceases. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.
The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact, many learned men use Kamania Oil to prevent their hair from coming out. They are succeeding with it, too.
So are many in all stages of intellectuality. Available everywhere but it must be **Kamania Oil.**

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

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York Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA CHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,857.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

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Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Southern Star 150°

Unicorn 125°

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

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Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

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SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

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RADHAKISHENDAS.**

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BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: Telephone No.

"GOODWILL." 2709.

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YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT,
CYPRUS, ETC.**

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore,
Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

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BETTER THAN THE BEST.

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once
fragrant, delicious and better than
the Best. Taste it.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane,
Fort, Bombay, for high class Table
Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

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(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £20,000,000

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000

Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta Chittagong Bombay
Rangoon Madras Nairn
Manday Nakuru
Karachi Colombo Kisumu
Lahore Kandy Jinja
Amritsar Newera-Eliya Kampala
Delhi Aden (Steamer) Tanganyika
Cawnpore Tuticorin Port
Cochin Zanzibar Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody retaining interest and dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1858

Subscribed Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital Yen 30,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 9,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Antung Hsien Calcutta Ryojun (Port
Changchun London Aitribu
Dairen (Dairen) Lyons San Francisco
Hankow Fengtien Shanghai
Harbin (Mukden) Sydney
Hankow Nagasaki (Australia)
Hongkong Newchwang Tientsin
Hondai New York
Kobe Los Angeles Osaka
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.) Peking
Lianyungang Singapore Tientsin
Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad,

Basra and Amara.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Called-up Capital £600,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000

Reserve Fund £55,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. T. TUCKER,

Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000

Paid-up Capital £562,500

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500

Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay Hongkong Kwa Lumpur
Batavia Madras
Calcutta Mauritius
Calcutta Penang
Colombo Rangoon
Delhi (Canton) Shanghai
Galle (Kanton) Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due **FREE OF COMMISSION.**

J. B. CRICHTON,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,000,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
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Bombay Calcutta
Rangoon Madras
Karachi
Delhi
Amritsar
Kanton
Tientsin
Yokohama
Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.
SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, MANILA, BANGKOK, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Surabaya, Haiphong, Hoile

NEW YORK: and all Banks in Australia, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grants **DRAFTS** on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection **BILLS OF EXCHANGE** and **TRAVEL LING LETTERS OF CREDIT** and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,

Esplanade Road.

Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Silver Reserve Fund \$18,000,000

Gold Reserve Fund \$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

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Kobe Kanton
Shanghai
London
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Fookchow
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Kobe
Kanton
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,

Agent.

30, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized Rs. 50,00,000

Capital Issued Rs. 31,00,000

Capital Subscribed Rs. 31,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 16,21,208

Reserve Funds Rs. 11,38,850

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,

Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 50,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Office: The Hornby Sir FAZUL BHOOY, BOMBAY.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
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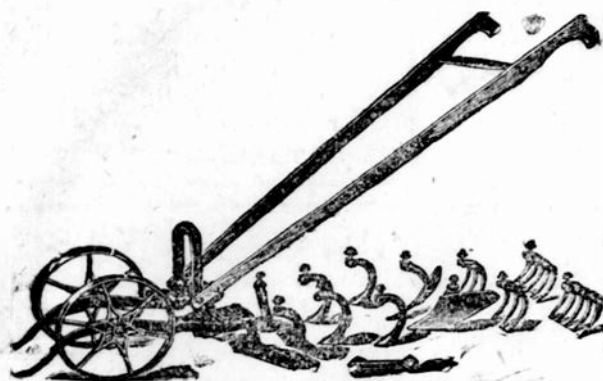
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FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.



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Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

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(BEST & REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

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BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE

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And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVEINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAMOUS and WELL-KNOWN to the Public.

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RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.

Specially for Lost Manhood only.

20 Pills Rs. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.

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did you catch that cold?

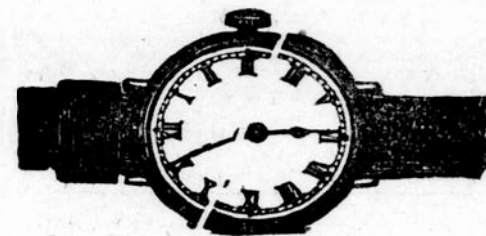
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MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

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and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and

from best quality crown glass, also tinted

lenses, smoke, sulphur, amber, blue etc.

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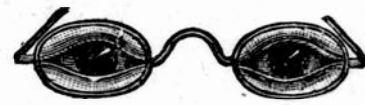
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of the acid glyco-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

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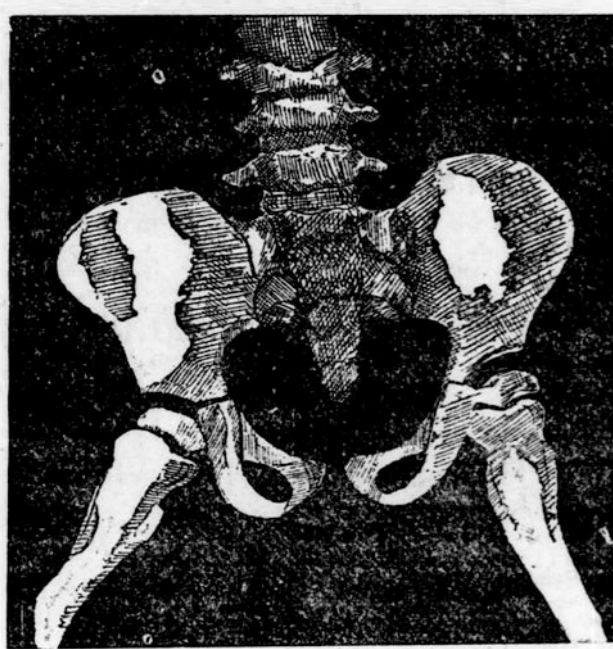
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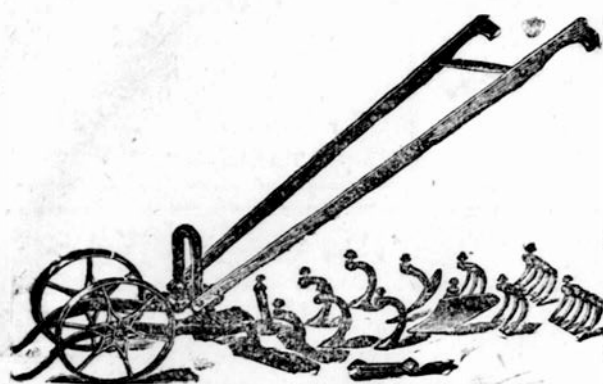
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 5 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 24 per cent. per annum from July to December.	
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.	
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.	
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMITMENT.	
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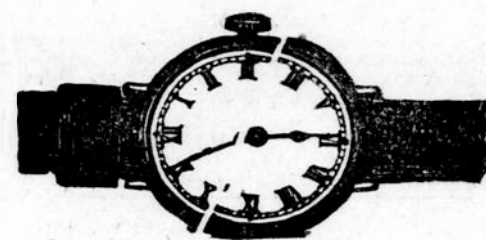
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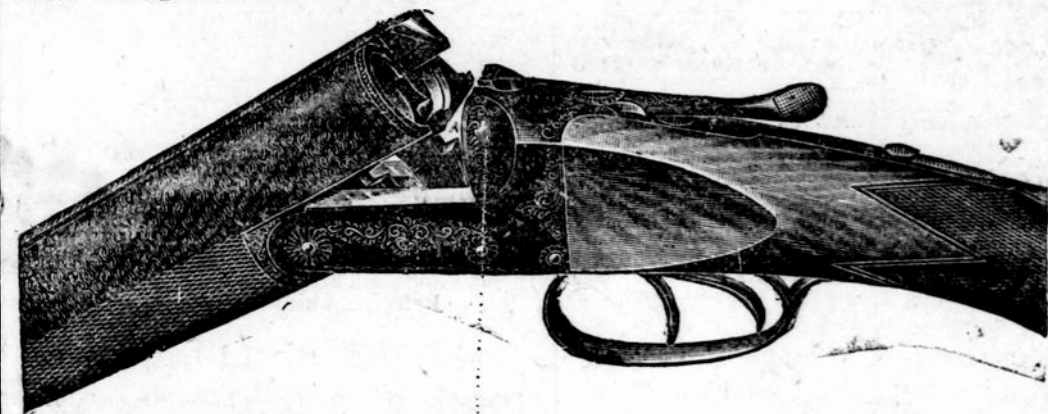
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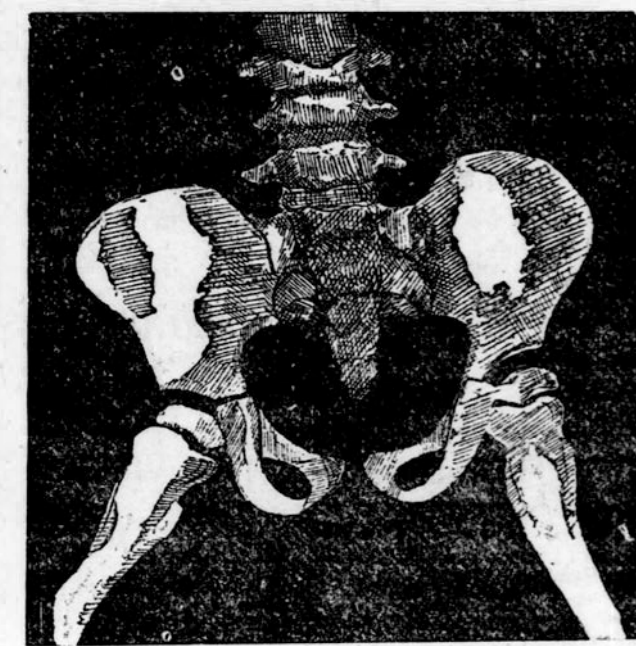
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Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

SCHEME adopted by the Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, for the issue of the new Ordinary and Deferred Shares in the capital of the Company.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 23rd March, 1917, inclusive, and a statement prepared showing (a) the names of existing shareholders as on the 28th February, 1917; (b) their holdings on that date of Ordinary and Deferred shares respectively in the existing capital of the Company; and (c) the number of whole ordinary and deferred shares and of fractional coupons (if any) respectively to which they would be entitled under the scheme which has already been communicated to the shareholders, that is:

- (1) A Holder of existing Ordinary Shares will be entitled to an allotment of new Ordinary Shares in the proportion of three-fourths of a new Ordinary Share to one existing Ordinary Share.
- (2) He will also be entitled to an allotment of New Deferred shares in the proportion of one-tenth of a new Ordinary share to one existing Ordinary share entitling him to an allotment of less than one new Ordinary share in proportion to the allotment in respect thereof in coupons of new Deferred shares.
- (3) A holder of existing Deferred shares will be entitled to an allotment of new Deferred shares in the proportion of one half of a new Deferred share to one existing Deferred share.

When the above mentioned statement is ready a Circular letter will be sent to the shareholders informing them of their several rights to participate in the new Ordinary and Deferred shares respectively, as ascertained by the said statement, and setting out the following conditions of the issue.

Applications for the new Ordinary and Deferred shares, accompanied by the required application and allotment moneys, must be received by the Agents of the Company on or before the 15th August 1917. Applications must be made on the form which will accompany the Circular letter. Those shareholders who do not make their applications in due form and forward them to the Company's Agents with the required application and allotment moneys so that they are received on or before the 15th August 1917, will forfeit their right to participate in the new issue of shares. Shareholders will be at liberty to renounce the allotments to which they are entitled under the before mentioned Scheme in favour of any other person, provided they fill up and sign the required form of Renunciation and that the person in whose favour they renounce sign the required form of Acceptance. Form of Renunciation and Acceptance will accompany the Circular.

Any shares of either Ordinary or Deferred Shares on the 16th August 1917 will be disposed of by the Directors, as they may think proper, and the interests of the Company. The application and allotment moneys will be forwarded with the applications will be as follows:—

- (a) On each whole new Ordinary share, the sum of Rs. 120 (one hundred and twenty) of which Rs. 10 (ten) rupees will be paid in advance, the balance of Rs. 110 (one hundred and ten) rupees on account of the premium of Rs. 370 (three hundred and seventy) rupees on each share.
- (b) On each whole new Deferred share, the sum of Rs. 120 (one hundred and twenty) of which Rs. 10 (ten) rupees will be paid in advance, the balance of Rs. 110 (one hundred and ten) rupees on account of the premium of Rs. 370 (three hundred and seventy) rupees on each share.

The application and allotment moneys of these shareholders who are entitled to fractional allotments will be in a proportion to the above.

Temporary receipts will be issued to applicants for the new shares as soon as practicable after the 15th August 1917. When the number of shares to which a shareholder is entitled necessitates a fractional allotment (but not otherwise) temporary receipts will be issued to him. The shares of the new Ordinary Shares the temporary bearer coupons will be for one-fourth of a share each coupon; in the case of the new Deferred Shares the temporary bearer coupons will be for one-fourth of a share each coupon.

Ordinary shares, he will receive ten receipts for seven whole new Ordinary shares, two coupons each for one-fourth of a new Ordinary share and thirty coupons each for one-fourth of a new Deferred share.

Holders of fractional coupons in respect of shares of either denomination must make up complete shares before 31st January, 1918. The coupons for fractions of shares will be bearer coupons, but will not be transferable in the Company's Register, unless sufficient number for a whole share is presented. No new shares of either denomination will be accepted for transfer before the 31st August, 1917.

Further calls in respect of the new Ordinary shares and the new Deferred shares, with the premium on the latter, will be made by the Board from time to time, but not less than three months' previous notice. No call in respect of Ordinary shares will exceed Rs. 15 per share, or in respect of Deferred shares, and the balance of premium thereon, will exceed Rs. 70 per share.

The new Ordinary and Deferred shares will not carry dividend until after the 30th June, 1921; that is to say, the holders of such shares will not be entitled to participate in any profits of the Company earned prior to the first July, 1921.

All existing Ordinary and Deferred shares transferred after the 28th February, 1917, will be without rights to participate in the new issue, which rights will be reserved to the parties whose names are on the Register on the 28th February as the holders of the shares on that date.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1917. By order of the Board, **TATA, SONS & COMPANY, Agents, The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 7158**

TO BE LET & FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Together or separately the following furnished Properties:—**ASHLEY HOUSE**—Civil Lines, Poona consisting of a Bungalow lately renovated and extensive grounds of over 12 acres. Beautifully furnished with rich and rare carved blackwood furniture.

VILLA RACHEL—Adjoining the above consisting of a ground floor and upper storied building furnished in modern style, principally by Benjamin, and a garden of about 13 acres.

GREEN OGLE—Mahabeshwar, TO BE LET OR SOLD. Fine Bungalow, with seven acres ground, fully furnished. For particulars apply, **E. D. SASSOON & Co., 2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 6908**

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bombay Branch Office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will be REMOVED to No. 339, Hornby Road, Alice Building, on the 5th of March, 1917. For Nippon Yusen Kaisha, **Bombay Branch, T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager. 7149**

WOLSELEY MOTORS, LTD.

MOTOR BODIES FOR SALE.

TWO FLUSH SIDED LIMOUSINE LAN- DAULETTE BODIES as fitted to 16/25 H.P. WOLSELEY Car, painted SLATE GREY.

These bodies are upholstered in superior Bedford Grey Cord Cloth, the trimming being finished with best silk lace. Special folding chair seats are provided, also silk spring blinds to all doors and windows, tinted glasses, speaking tube, adjustable wind-screens, etc., etc.

The above bodies can be viewed at our Depot between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. They will be sold by Auction at our Depot on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

WOLSELEY MOTORS, LTD., Sandhurst Bridge Road, Chhapatty, BOMBAY. 7148

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Arrangements of Dividend (from 30th September, 1915, to 30th June, 1916), on 5 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company, and an interim dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1916 on same amounting in all to annas ten and a quarter per Share, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office, Civil Lines, Motilal Mansion, Humnunn Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday 2nd April 1917, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.) except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. to those Preference Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 7th March 1917.

Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that the Transfer Books of Preference Shares will be closed from Friday 9th March to Saturday 17th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, **HORMUSJEE SONS & Co., Agents, Bombay, 22nd, February, 1917. 7154**

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 26th February 1917, at 6-30 p.m.

W. J. HICHENS, Honorary Secretary. 6791

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, cartage, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay. All charges must be paid before delivery. Special terms can be arranged for mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co., 84, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 629

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are informed that contrary to the custom of previous years the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register. The shareholders are hereby requested to notify us any changes in their addresses.

TATA SONS & CO., Agents. 712

22nd February, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BYRAMJEE PALIONJEE ELAVIA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 577 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2127, New No. 9227, Old Survey No. 842 and New Survey No. 7581 together with the message tenement or building known as Chawl No. B standing thereon situated in the Sub-District of Bombay under D. Ward No. 187(1) Street No. 2 all which premises are situated at and on the southern side of Khetwadi Main Road at Bombay in the District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by other property of the Vendor known as Chawl No. A, on the West partly by a private passage and partly by the property of Anandoo Bhacker Joshi, on the North by the Khetwadi Main Road and on the South by the property of Piraji Malooji Borekar and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 19th day of February 1917. **SHROFF & DINSHAW, 7118, Purchaser's Attorneys.**

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the interest of Mr. SULEMAN ADDUL REHEMAN in the Bombay Standard Coal Company has ceased as from this day and he has no authority to represent the said Company or enter into any dealings on their behalf from this day.

The business will be continued by the continuing partners in the same name and at the same place.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1917. **SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Bombay Standard Coal Company. 7157**

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the clients NATHALAL DAMODAR, GORDHANDAS DAMODAR and BAI REWABAI alias KASHIBAI, widow of DAMODAR DEVCHAND in favour of Hiralal Ranchhod and Vadilal Ranchhod in or about Shrawan 1913 (July-August 1916) is hereby revoked and cancelled and any person dealing with the said Hiralal Ranchhod and Vadilal Ranchhod or either of them on the strength of the aforesaid Power of Attorney will do at his or her own risk and our clients will not be responsible therefor.

Dated this 23rd day of February 1917. **VACHHA & Co., Attorneys for Nathalal Damodar Gordhandas Damodar and Bai Rewabai alias Kashibai, widow of Damodar Devchand. 7151**

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NADIR SHIA SHAPURJI RABADI, KEKHU-SIROO, NUSSELIWANJI RABADI and JERBAI, widow of GHOSHIA CHIMJOY, have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. ALL persons having any claim thereto or any of them or of any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, Fardandi, right, survivorship, lease, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated lying and being at Furgusson Road outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement Five hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 407-274, New No. 1229, Old Survey No. none, New Survey No. 1A/2534 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 205/52 and Street No. 1054(a) and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East formerly by the property of Messrs. Kestonji N. Ardehshir Rustumji Mehta, but now that of Karunashah Jivramji Bhut or towards the West formerly by the property of Mankund Arjun Dhroo and now of Sanhedji D. Telwalia on or towards the North by the property of Kasambhai Mohamed Mitha and on or towards the South by a public passage.

Dated this 23rd day of Feb. 1917. **PATELL & ESKPIEL, Purchaser's Attorneys. 7152**

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHANCOOVER, wife of NARAN KALIAN, late of Bombay, Hindu, Bhoi Inhabitant. Deceased.

NARAN KALIAN, of Bombay, Hindu Bhoi Inhabitant, a Fitter, residing at 2nd Bhowinda, without the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration, on behalf of Deolbhai, Manibai, Jugivani and Chinmalal, the children of the said deceased for their use and benefit and limited until either of them attains majority. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. RAJILI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

The 17th day of February, 1917.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, HIRALAL MEHTA & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys. 7136

AN EXPERIENCED ASTROLOGER.

Inform us your birth place exact birth-time, and date, and we shall tell you your future in exact.

Charge.—One question sent by V.P. 10 Annas.

We have many certificates secured from various people.

V. N. KHANDEKAR, 9, Kaaba, Poona. 7115.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

WEEKLY SALE. ON MONDAY, the 26th day of February 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 46, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2 p.m. (S.T.) and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Furniture such as blackwood rich carved specially made to order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirrored round handsome almirahs, cupboards, chairs, tancy teapots, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Liquidator of the following companies (in liquidation):—
1. The Macdonald Hosiery Mills Co. Ltd. (in liquidation).
2. The Joseph Walke Co. Ltd. (in liquidation).
3. Smith's Premier Typewriter.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator-General, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Xavier Barckel, travelling trunk, week-end revolvers, wearing apparel, collars, ties, boots, shoes, blanket, picture, books and periodicals.

In account of the firm concerned:—
5 cases Disinfectant "Kee" viz.—
V. B. St. 1 equal to 1 case containing 3 tins.
V. B. H. 1 equal to 1 case containing 2 cans (1 can up to 65 lbs gross, and 1 can eq. to 55 lbs gross).
V. B. H. 2 equal to 1 case containing 2 cans each 63 lbs gross.
V. B. H. 4 equal to 1 case containing 69 tins.
V. B. H. 9 equal to 1 case containing 17 cans and 1 liter.
V. B. 1 case containing Cutlery samples of pocket and table knives etc.
1 bunch of samples of silk wasta.
1 Gauge Rod.

AT 2 P.M.
1 rubber-tired glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office sashgram.
1 rubber-tired handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Secondhand bicycles.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

EMPIRE CINEMA BOMBAY'S PICTURE THEATRE
PAR EXCELLENCE.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON THE SCREEN!

The Masterpiece of the world's most celebrated Author

"THE LIGHT" (A 5-PART GOLD ROOSTER PLAY)
(A 5-PART GOLD ROOSTER PLAY) "THAT FAILED."

Rudyard Kipling, India's own particular Genius, and one of the world's greatest writers and poets has at last been persuaded by PATHE to allow his dramatic masterpiece

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

which have been read and seen and played by millions all over the world to be produced on the screen. Two famous Dramatic Stars.

JOSE COLLINS and ROBERT EDESON

play the parts of "BESSIE" and "DICK HELDAR" in the "Light that Failed."

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."

There has been in modern times no more successful novel and the name of

RUDYARD KIPLING

is a household word. The Screen story is MAGNIFICENT. Following the lines of the novel it holds one with breathless intensity till the last scene.

THE VERY MENTION OF THIS GREAT FILM SHOULD SET YOU TINGLING WITH CURIOSITY TO SEE IT.
A MAGNIFICENT FILM!

THE EMPIRE

which shows the pick of the world's masterpieces,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6 p.m. Twice
Nightly 9-30 p.m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS! LAST TWO NIGHTS!

M. E. BANDMAN presents the world-famous Illusionist

CHUNG LING SOO

in a new Series of Oriental Mysticism

LAST 2 NIGHTS of the world's greatest Magician.
LAST 2 NIGHTS of the most Artistic Illusionist ever seen.
LAST 2 NIGHTS of Oriental Splendour and Weird Mysticism.

Supported by a full London Vaudeville programme.

NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES! NEW BALLADS! NEW BURLESQUES!

THE ABERDARES The versatile Dancers from the Palace, London
CON VOLVER Novelty comedian and Dancer
ETHEL HILL The Delightful singer from the Coliseum, London
COLARO Violinist from the leading Concert Platforms
LEYWOOD & NORELL Berlesque Artistes in a new Impression

AN ATTRACTION EQUAL TO THE BEST LONDON THEATRES
HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P.M.

LAST 2 NIGHTS OF THIS COLOSSAL ATTRACTION

MONDAY, NEXT FEB. 26th. Wolsley Charles famous Company
PLAN AT ROSE & Co. **"THE SCAMPS"**

The Universal Special Feature Serial
written by the
Virile American Author Emerson Hough.
THE

54,000 Feet. **THE BROKEN COIN** 10,000 feet.
every week

featuring

The Most Popular and Prominent Figures of

GRACE CUNARD as **KITTY GRAY**
FRANCIS FORD as **COUNT FREDRICK**
EDIE POLO as **ROLEAUX**

The Greatest Sensation of the Season.
SEE IT AT

THE NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Tel. No. 2477.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—Commencing 6-45, 8-45 & 10-45
Saturday, Sunday 2 Extra Matinee Shows—3 & 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME

This week's Most Enchanting and

PATHETIC FILM.

THE PRIMROSE PATH!

Excellent! Unique!! Extraordinary!!!

Showing in a most touching way the

GREATEST SACRIFICES A WOMAN CAN DO

for her dear husband!

The Film of the week.

The trials and sufferings of a faithful wife will bring tears in your eyes.

DON'T MISS THIS SPLENDID FILM.

IT'S A CINEMA RECORD.

4 SHOWS DAILY 4

At 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m. (S. T.)

TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE PRIZE SHOW.

To-morrow special Matinee Prize Show at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST END CINEMA

The Smartest, up-to-date Cinema Theatre of Bombay.

Tel. No. 3400.

NEW CHURNY ROAD.

We have arranged for Special Trams at the last show.

IS GOD DEAD?

Have you read this world famous novel
By Mr. NEWMAN FLOWER?

Is it not the passion-cry of half the civilized world of this war-torn day?

In these days of strife and horror, how often is this question asked by all.

SEE

THE ANSWER

the film version of this well-known novel in five powerful reels.

Featuring

**DORA BARTON, MURIEL MARTIN
HARVEY & GEORGE FOLEY.**

This film answers, with perfect reverence and simple clearness the above question, and gives an austere yet tender denial to the bitter declarations against the uselessness of seemingly unmerited suffering.

7-0 THREE SHOWS DAILY 8-45 & 10-30.
SAT., SUN., EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS AT 5-15.
USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY
AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. 1882.

N.B.—A beautifully illustrated booklet containing the whole story, can be had at ANNAS TWO at the theatre.

HELLO! HAVE YOU SEEN THE MYSTERIOUS MYSTIC?

THE MYSTERY OF

AL-SIN

THE MYSTERIOUS MYSTIC IS MORE MYSTERIOUS THAN ANY MYSTERY IN THE RANGE OF HUMAN INTELLECT!

To see it is to admire it.

To follow it is to enjoy the countless thrills that crowd every episode of this Superserial.

SEE TO-NIGHT AND GET A TASTE.
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA,

(East of Olympia) Sandhurst Road.

NIGHTLY: 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M.

SATURDAYS: PRIZE MATINEE 5-15 P.M.

SUNDAYS: PRIZE MATINEE 3-30 & 5-15 P.M.

HALL PRICES AS USUAL.

(S.K.N.)

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

NEXT MONDAY 26th FEB.

For a Few Nights Only

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

Wolsley Charles Famous Company

"THE SCAMPS"
"THE SCAMPS"

In their popular Vaudeville

ENTERTAINMENT

PRICES AS USUAL.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

HALF PRICE MATINEE

SUNDAY, 4th MARCH.

OPPORTUNITY

MUST BE SEIZED AT ONCE.

Seen Pathe's Super-Series

"THE GRIP OF EVIL"

AND

Kalem's Series Serial

"THE SOCIAL PIRATES"?

Every Episode is a complete story and every story is interesting, instructive, restful and elevating.

Hurry up to-night to the

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Time and Prices as usual.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery

Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shakh Memon

Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially

awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,

16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(1st Sunday in Lent—25th February, 1917.)
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: the venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon, 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-15 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 10-15 a.m., Evensong; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and sermon; Canticles, Anthem, Whitened in E. hymns—91, 183, 234. Collections for Church Expenses, Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 p.m., On Wednesday, Choral Evensong and War Litany, at 6-30 p.m.

Anglican Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormale; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Evensong; 10-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service.

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev. H. T. Eaden, 8 a.m., (Evensong), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A., Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari, English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon, Collections for C. M. S. Upcountry Missions, Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura, (S. P. G.), Foras Road—7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Sawell, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock, Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon—Week days: 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarmkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londeh; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m., Matins (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Alms for Jamjee Hospital Nursing Fund.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambrosi Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicam; English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Chars Road, Byculla, Pastor, Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Landowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, A cordial welcome to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Port—Senior Chaplain, Rev. Drummond Gordon, B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church, Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray, 5 p.m., Service for Young People; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff, 5 p.m., Sunday School and Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. S. Bahatur)—9-15 a.m., Byculla, 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacher: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister: Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 8 a.m., Morning Service, Subject "The Hard Saying (a High Calling)," 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Subject, "Christian Baptism," Sunday School from 5 to 7 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annex)—Services: Sunday 6-30 p.m.; Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 4-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health)—Vicars: Rev. M. D'Sa, Masses 7 and 8-30, Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Masses—8-30 a.m., Masses.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicars: Rev. F. J. N. Coutinho, 8-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m., Mass; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—5 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Service: Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m.; Evening Service, 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses: 6-30 and 8 a.m.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parade: 17th of Shehwarwar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 1st Jamade-ul-Awwal, 1385.
Hindu: 2nd of Magh Sud, 1973.
Sunrise: 7.30; Sunset: 6.42m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. M. J. Antia's public lecture on "The Iron and Steel Industry in India," Francham Mandir Hall, Girgaum, 6.30 p.m.
Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.
Exhibition Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 6 and 9.30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: "The Light that Failed."
Bombay Races: Fifth Day.

SUNDAY, Feb. 25.

Miscellaneous Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 6 and 9.30 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.

Walsley Charlie Company, The "Scamps" at the Exhibition Theatre.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 3 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted upto 1 p.m. and parcels upto 12 noon.

THURSDAY, March 1.

Meeting of members and their friends of Bombay Natural History Society at 6.15 p.m.

DAILY.

Exhibition Theatre: Chung Ling Soo 6 and 9.30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: at 6.30, 8.30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, 10 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6.30 at Edwards.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princes Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6.45, 8.30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8.45 and 10.30.
Rango-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8.45 and 10.30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Funjab Mail	11 15	12 15
Calcutta Mail	11 15	12 15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	11 15	12 15
Madras Mail	11 15	12 15
Delhi Express	11 15	12 15
Poona Express	11 15	12 15
South East Passenger	11 15	12 15
Funjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Ex.	11 15	12 15
Steamer (Departure seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled).		
B. & C. I. RAILWAY.		
	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	11 15	12 15
Gujarat Mail	11 15	12 15
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	11 15	12 15
Slow Passenger	11 15	12 15

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Friday, March 2nd 1917:—
Wednesday 28th:—Plain clothes parade on maidan at 5.30 p.m. Ambulance instructions, Tenderfoot and 2nd Dr. Order. Cub. Knot tying and hand signal drill.
Saturday March 3rd:—Uniform parade on maidan at 8.15 p.m. Field day on Malabar Hill. Staves to be carried.
Appointments:—Scout J. Bedford to be 1st. Second Kangaroo Patrol.
Cub Bazaar:—Kangaroo Patrol.
Uniform:—Will those who are not yet in possession of shoulder knots and green tabs, please apply to A. S. M. for same.
A. S. M. in charge, 1st Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Riding School.—Riding School daily except Tuesday. Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7.15 a.m.
2. Squadron Parade.—There will be Squadron Drill for all Troops on Tuesday morning the 27th instant. Endeavour Church Gate Station 7.15 a.m. Dress—Drill Order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.
3. Riding School Salsette Detachment.—There will be Riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School on Friday the 2nd prox. at 7 a.m. Dress—Drill Order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.
4. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class for N. C. Officers and men will be held under Major Wallis (I.A.) at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6.15 p.m.
F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

266. Proficiency Class.—Candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morn-

ings) at 7.15 a.m. and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) at 6.30 p.m. at Headquarters. Pencils and Note Books to be brought on all parades. Dress—Optional.
267. Musketry.—The Range is allotted as follows:—
Saturday, Feb. 24th, Reservists.
Sunday, Feb. 25th, Casuals and Company.
Monday, Feb. 26th, Casuals and Company.
Tuesday, Feb. 27, "D" Coy. Cup Shoot.
Wednesday, Feb. 28th, Casuals.
There are still a number of men who have not completed musketry.
Officers Commanding Coys. should apply for dates (morning or afternoon) on which their men can complete.

268. Competition.—The Leslie Cup Competition will be held on Sunday Feb. 25th. Instructions have been issued to Officers Commanding Companies.
269. Registration Ordinance.—All members to whom this ordinance applies must register personally at the Head Police Office, Crawford Market between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. before the 2nd March. Registration papers will not be issued from and cannot be received at Battalion Orderly Rooms.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

No. 40.—DUTIES. Feb. 23.
Duties for the week commencing Monday 26th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. A. Green.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieut H G Weber.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Corpl. H Bloomfield.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E A Sherrin.
Orderly Sergt. E E Company Sergt. G. Barrow.

No. 41.—PARADES.
Monday 7 a.m. at Headquarters 15 pr. B. L. Section Gun Drill.
Tuesday 7 a.m. at Headquarters Remainder dummy loader.
Monday 7 p.m. at Headquarters Proficiency Class all members must attend who have not qualified in the last examination.
Monday 7 a.m. at Headquarters Recruits rifle exercises.
Tuesday 7 a.m. at Headquarters Recruits 15pr. B. L. Gun drill.
Tuesday 7 a.m. at Headquarters Recruits dummy loader.

Tuesday 7 p.m. at Headquarters Proficiency Class.
Tuesday 7 p.m. at Headquarters Recruits dummy loader.
Wednesday 6.30 a.m. at Headquarters Corps Route March Drill order Dress—knives, putties, shirts and helmets. Officers: shirts, sam brown belts.
Wednesday 7 p.m. at Headquarters Recruits rifle exercises and marching drill.

Friday 7 a.m. at Headquarters 15 pr. Battery Drill Recruits to attend.
Friday 7 p.m. at Headquarters Proficiency Class.

Friday 7 p.m. at Headquarters Recruits rifle exercises.

Friday 9.30 p.m. at Headquarters Concert. Members may invite their lady friends.

Saturday 7 a.m. at Headquarters 15pr. layers and range finders. Remains dummy loader. Officers 15pr. instructions.

No. 42.—LEAVE
The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence as below:—
Gunner D E Taff, No. 1 Coy B.V.A. from 23-2-17 to 27-2-17 inclusive.
Gunner J Hover No. 1 Coy B.V.A. from 26-2-17 to 31-2-17 inclusive.
Gunner J C MacMillan, No. 2 Coy B.V.A. from 1-3-17 to 31-3-17 inclusive.

No. 37.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.
A Proficiency Class will be held at Headquarters on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays up to the date of examination commencing 26th instant at 7 p.m. All members who have not passed this examination are requested to endeavour to do so. (Examination will take place on the 31st March 1917).

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES:—
E. B. Coy B.V.A. will be medically inspected at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 25th instant at Headquarters. N.C. Os and Men for duty will parade in uniform. Members not for duty will appear in mufti.
Musicians are required for the Corps and are requested to give their names into Headquarters early.

R. A. RIFLE CLUB.
Sunday 25th instant 7.30 a.m. at Colaba. Open to all members of Army, Navy, and Volunteer Corps.
Entrance Fee, Annas Eight.
Entries limited to three.
Shirts as recognised by the I.V.R.A.
Shirts, Regulation Length.
Refreshments may be purchased on the range.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

201. Drill and Instruction.—Parade for the week ending 24-2-1917:—
At Headquarters:—
Buglers, Saturday at 5.30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Saturday at 6 p.m.
202. Miniature range.—Officers Revolver Competition, Friday and Saturday at 8 a.m.
203. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held at Headquarters on Friday 9th March 1917 at 5.45 p.m. Dress, Uniform.
204. Military service.—All members of the Corps resident of Poona Collectorate who are European British Subjects and are not Government servants or Railway employees should apply to Headquarters at once for Form A of Registration Ordinance, 1917.
Members are reminded that they must register by 2-3-1917.
205. Range.—The Rifle Range will be reserved for "A" Company on Thursday 8th March 1917.
206. Decrease.—The undermentioned having left the station are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—
No. 4088 Vol. F. G. Burns, No. 4311 Vol. T. H. Naughton, No. 4089 Vol. J. A. Page, "A" Company.
207. Increase.—Corps order No. 615, dated 29th June 1916 so far as it relates to Vol. C. Kincaid is cancelled.
208. Transfer.—No. 4089 Vol. C. Kincaid is transferred from "A" Coy. to Nasik Detachment.
209. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following local promotion:—
No. 4055 Vol. C. A. Kincaid to be local Sergt. Nasik Det. from 1st February 1917. (Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this afternoon a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh E. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 2.15.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

The fifty-third annual general meeting of the Catholic Library will be held in the Library Hall, Cavel Street to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, will be closed

at the General Post Office at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday the 27th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at 6.30 p.m., on the 26th instant.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL UNION.

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, a public meeting will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, in the Hall of Dada English School, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, to consider the question of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in Bombay. Mr. P. K. Telang will preside.

THE PIECE-GOODS MARKET.

The Cloth Market will be closed to-day on account of the marriage ceremony of Mr. Anna Sahib, the only son of Mr. Narandas Thakersey Mulji, J.P., one of the proprietors of the Sethi Mulji Jetha Cloth Market.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, B.A., will expound in English at 7.30 p.m. The Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) has evening at 4.30. Goldsmith's "Traveller" and Wordsworth's "Prelude." The class is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above union, Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar will deliver a lecture on "Students and the Present Times" to-morrow at 6 p.m. in the Union Hall, Chawpatti, (near Wilson College), when the Hon. Mr. Perone C. Sethna will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. M. J. Antia, will deliver a public lecture this evening on "The Iron and Steel Industry in India" at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Mr. Jhangir B. Petit presiding. In the (about 3.15) meeting, at the same place, on Sunday at 9 a.m. Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar will expound Tagore's "Sadhana." In the Junior Class meeting at the Headquarters at the same time, Dr. P. N. Daruwalla will expound "The World at War." Both classes are open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twelve attacks and five deaths from plague and three attacks of small-pox occurred in the city on Thursday, the 23rd instant, as reported as follows:—Umrahkhadi, three attacks; 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Mahim and Worli, one attack and one death each; Upper Colaba, Middle Colaba, Lower Colaba, Fort (North), Mandvi, Parel, one attack each; Maratha Hospital, 1 death. Cholera was absent as usual. The total mortality from all causes was 32, as compared with 104 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 63 of 1915.

DADAR BRANCH OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League a debate will be held at 9 a.m. to-morrow at Mr. Shivam's residence (Ambre's House, near Miranagar, Chawl, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar) under the presidency of Mr. Vaman Mahar Joshi. Mr. S. L. Rairkar will move: "This House strongly believes that India is quite fit for Home Rule." The League of some is overdue to her, and that it is the deliberate opinion of this House that when the present tiffan was comes to an end and the Government of India is established, India should be raised to the status of a Self-Governing Dominion and allowed a free hand." The meeting is open to the public.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO A QUARREL.

One Abdullah Immanali, a Mahomedan weaver aged about fifty years, was yesterday morning removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was found that the base of his skull and lower jaw had been fractured, and he subsequently succumbed to his injuries. It is alleged that the deceased who lived at Morland Road, had on Wednesday morning some dispute with a number of persons in the locality and they came from words to blows in the course of which, it is further alleged, he received the injuries. Inspector Smith, Deputy Inspector Killeen and Sub-Inspector Ahmedally, on receiving information, repaired promptly to the scene and arrested a large number of persons connected with the case. Three other persons were arrested. Further enquiries are being made.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The following are the results of the Theoretical Examination held on 2nd December, 1916, at St. Leonard's (Miss Schmuck's School Centre):—
Art of Teaching.—Gulestan Bahadurji, 79 (Associate).
Rudiments.—Alice Dary 91 and Constance Bridges, 89 (Higher and Senior Divisions).
Senior Division.—Coomi D. Bilimoria, 84 (Honours).
Advanced Intermediate Division.—Khorsed D. Bilimoria, 91 (Honours).
Intermediate Division.—Annie Vorbad, 96 (Honours) and Homai R. Davar, 92 (Honours).
Advanced Junior Division.—Lily Survegar 88 (Honours), Perin Powalla, 86 (Honours) and Phyllis Benjamin, 75 (Pass).
Junior Division.—Janet Powell 100 (Honours), Ida Rapt 98 (Honours), Tolly Bode 91 (Honours), Sarah Favel 88 (Honours), Hilla J. D. Davar 87 (Honours), Minoo Lali 87 (Honours), Nain Chinyo 81 (Honours) and Daphne Netelkar 72 (Pass).
Preparatory Division.—Marie Lloyd 99 (Pass), Rutty Chichgar 96 (Pass), Piroja Chinyo 96 (Pass) and Hilla Sethna 88 (Pass).

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Third Presidency Magistrate heard the notice matter in which at the instance of Madhavji D. Warkand, one Chaturbhuj Vasanji was called upon to show cause why process should not be issued against him on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 700, entrusted to him. Mr. Sohrab B. Banga appeared for Madhavji and Mr. C. N. Kanuga for Chaturbhuj. Madhavji alleged that he entrusted the respondent with Rs. 5,500 in January, 1914, as "pocket" money for buying ornaments with for his fiancée, who is daughter of the respondent's brother Jairam. The marriage took place in May, 1915. About Rs. 900 were spent in purchase of ornaments. The respondent in spite of repeated demands refused to hand over the balance to the applicant's wife. The defence was that no money was deposited with the respondent. The Magistrate ordered the notice to be converted into a summons.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged one Mirza Mahomed, a Mahomedan with possessing twelve tolas of opium, valued at Rs. 4.12, without a license. The accused was arrested on suspicion on Thursday, when the opium was found on his person. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a term of Rs. 15, or in default, to fifteen days rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday, the 12th proximo, at 5.45 p.m. The agenda of business before the meeting includes the assignment of new Fellows to Faculties, consideration of the revised four years' course in Civil Engineering leading to the Degree of B.E. (Civil); proposal to require candidates who offer to be examined for Honours in Physics and Chemistry at the B.A. Examination to obtain a minimum of 30 per cent. of the full marks in the written papers of the group in order to be entitled to Honours; and revision of the syllabus in Mathematics for the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science as recommended by the Board of Studies in Mathematics and the Syndicate.

Mr. K. Nataraj will move at the meeting "that, as recommended by the Board of Studies in History and Economics and the Syndicate, the head 'Village Organization' be inserted immediately after the head 'Rajmone Relief' at the end of the syllabus in Indian Administration for the Intermediate Examination in Arts (page 83 of the Calendar for 1916-17) and that these additions be brought into operation at the examination to be held in 1918 and subsequent years."

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice of his intention to move at the meeting that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Senate approve generally of the proposed School for a School of Economics and Sociology, and that effect be given to it when suitable persons are available for the professorships or other appointments referred to therein.

Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya will move that the Senate is of opinion that it is desirable to amend the University Act of 1904 by introducing alterations in the various sections as noted in the paper annexed.

INDENTURE SYSTEM.

IMMEDIATE ABOLITION URGED BY AHMEDNAGAR PUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Feb. 23.

Under the auspices of the Congress Committee and Home Rule League, Ahmednagar, a public meeting was held at the Bagade Theatre on Thursday evening, Rao Bahadur Chitale, presiding. The first resolution demanding the immediate abolition of the Indenture System was moved by Mr. Chaukar, pleader, who showed how the Viceroy could end the system by a stroke of the pen under the Act of 1911. Mr. Saptareshi seconded the resolution in an eloquent speech, and Mr. Lele supported it.

The second resolution condemning the Majority Report of the Services Commission was moved by Mr. Patwardhan. He said public opinion must express itself promptly as action is contemplated. The Viceroy, said the speaker, while anxious to avoid controversial subjects, wants to see how far to act upon the same. The report was a highly dangerous document. It accentuated the racial bar. If given effect to, it would undermine the loyalty of India, which is based on the bedrock of the Queen's Proclamation. The only action that was needed in the truest interest of India and England was to consign this report to fire and destroy it. Our growing aspirations can only be satisfied by the grant of Home Rule as demanded by the Congress.

The next resolution welcomed the extension of Volunteering to Indian subjects. Resolutions regretting the absence of direct representation on the Imperial War Conference, demanding for India a place as an equal partner and protesting against the action of the Punjab Government under the Defence Act against Lokamanya Bhaik and Mr. Pal were also passed.

AN OPTICAL FEAT.

At the recent Exhibition held at Baroda Messrs. Halliwalla and Homi the well-known opticians of Bombay, were awarded a Gold Medal for super-craftmanship in manufacturing optical lenses. This was the highest distinction a native of the Exhibition to bestow and Messrs. Halliwalla and Homi are the first in their line in Bombay to win it.

It was a startling optical feat to see a heavy weight of 50 lbs. hung on a single fragile rimless eye-glass supported only by two tiny screws. It was stated that these dainty little rimless eye-glasses, which seem at first sight to be so very delicate, can sustain much larger weight continuously for days and months.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from Plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 17th instant occurred as follows:—Bombay City 22; Ahmednagar City 7; Surat Town and Port 56; Other places in Surat District 44; West Khandesh District 75; East Khandesh District 51; Satara District 70; Nasik District 16; Ahmednagar District 201; Poona Town 8; Other places in Poona District 476; Sholapur Town 99; Other places in Sholapur District 771; Kolaba District 16; Ratnagiri District 3; Belgum District 212; Hubli Town 13; Other places in Dharwar District 116; Bijapur District 190; Karachi Town and Port 21; Karachi District 22; Ahmednagar District 246; Kathiawar Agency 25; Bhor State 9; Savnur State 2; Alakote State 56; Hareeshwar Fort 7; Bijapur Agency 11; Satara Agency 111 and Surat Agency 7. Total 4,587.

Mr. Yusuf Ali (Libhoy) of the firm of Yusuf Ali Libhoy Karimji & Co. (Karachi) has been unanimously elected by the Karachi Municipality as their representative to the Karachi Port Trust.

ENSLAVEMENT OF BELGIANS.

BRUTAL TREATMENT IN GERMANY.

According to information received from occupied Belgium, it appears that some of the deported Belgians who were ill have been sent back to their homes. They return from Soltan. There are now at Soltan 11,000 deported Belgians who refuse to work for the Germans.

One morning the Germans, finding that 70 of their victims were nearly dying, huddled them into a cattle truck attached to a goods train, says "The Times." At one station after another, as the train passed the districts from which the Belgians had been taken, they were made to get out. Some of them took three days and three nights to get to their destination. In ordinary times an express train takes six hours to go from Soltan to Brussels. They were occasionally given bread and water; that was the only care they received during the journey.

They arrived home thin, emaciated, and coughing. They were received with tears. It seemed that it was their ghosts which had returned. Some of them have described their adventures, and these descriptions agree in all points—a conclusive proof of their veracity.

For food the Belgians were given at the Soltan Camp—at 6 a.m., a decoction of boiled acorns only; at noon, half a litre (about a pint) of soup, composed mostly of water with some turnips, carrots, potatoes, and camphor, without bread or shrimps; at 3 o'clock, 250 grammes (about 3lb.) of black bread, very bad and often mouldy; in the evening, half a litre of the same soup as at noon, sometimes containing bran or maize.

On this abominable diet even the strongest decline in health, and the weak are not long in falling seriously ill and succumbing. Some die every day. Two went mad in the first week of their captivity. These unfortunate men are so tormented with hunger that in the evening they creep into the kitchen like thieves and collect the parings of potatoes—the potatoes themselves are intended solely for the German staff—their soup and their rot skins, which they share among themselves and eat raw to appease their hunger.

One workman, tired of so much misery, attempted to escape and was brutally killed. He was shot and finally dispatched with bayonets.

In spite of such martyrdom the men still refuse to work. The most tempting offers, with good food and high wages, are made them. The great majority prefer to face hunger and death.

Various methods are adopted in order to obtain the consent of the men to work. One day 40 artisans were taken away. A week later they returned. They told their comrades that they had been taken to the Grand Duchy of Baden, where they had been given abundant and excellent food for a couple of days; then they were informed that they would receive the same amount every day if only they would consent to work. On their refusal they were sent back to Soltan, remaining 35 hours in a cattle-truck without food and without being able to get out.

On another day a man appeared in the camp, dressed as a sergeant of the 8th Belgian Regiment of the line. In excellent French and Flemish he harangued the captives, telling them that they were very stupid to endure such sufferings; no one would be grateful to them for it; that the middle classes in Belgium were still living luxuriously; that the Government at Havre did not care what happened to them, and would take no steps to intervene on their behalf because it was common knowledge that the deported Belgians would be doing nothing contrary to the dictates of patriotism in accepting peaceful work in Germany, and so on.

Later the Belgians discovered that this individual was a German recruiting sergeant disguised as a Belgian soldier.

SILENT FOR 30 YEARS.

Thirty years ago Thomas Williams, of Llanelly, made a vow never to speak again, and from that time to the day of his death which has just occurred in mail week no word passed his lips says "Lloyd's Weekly."

In order to more easily keep his vow of silence, Williams, who was seventy-one when he died, led the life of a recluse in a cottage at Dafen. During the last few years efforts were made to get him to enter into conversation, but without success. Eccentric in appearance as well as in habit, he lived in a dilapidated house, with practically no doors or windows, the latter having been smashed by the children of the neighbourhood. A few days ago the old man was found almost frozen to death in his fireless home and was removed to a civilised dwelling, where he died.

A visitor to Williams's dwelling found it sparsely furnished, but it was evident the occupant had been a great reader, large bundles of newspapers being kept in each room.

A PREMIUM ON VIRTUE.

"The new War Loan is so vast a financial operation," says the "Weekly Dispatch," "that, to satisfy the demand, 'the nation must subscribe' £2,000,000,000, or 'Ten times the cost of the Boer War.' 'Thirty times the cost of the Panama Canal.' 'Twice the amount of the National Debt.' 'Eighteen times the cost of the American Revolution.' 'Fifty times the cost of the Napoleonic Wars.' 'Every sovereign saved from the rapacity of the luxury shops and put into the Loan makes victory easier. Every sovereign wasted makes the blood of heroes flow more lavishly. Never was patriotism made so profitable. There is at last a premium put on virtue.'"

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS TRUST.

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES.

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTIONS THE MAIN FACTOR.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. There was a general discussion on the report of the Finance and Establishment Committee on the revised budget estimates for 1916-1917 and the original budget estimates for 1917-18 as framed by the Chairman.

The Chairman's Budget Note shows that receipts other than the municipal contribution continue to increase and to increase faster than interest and sinking fund charges. During the 7 years 1911-18 the average annual increase in interest and sinking fund charges has been under Rs. 1,00,000 and that in net revenue over Rs. 1,50,000. The municipal contribution has in the same 7 years increased from Rs. 8.7 to Rs. 10.9 lakhs and has served to convert what but for it would have been an annual deficit into an annual profit and this profit has increased from Rs. 2.9 lakhs in 1911-12 to Rs. 9.3 lakhs in 1917-18.

The revised as compared with the original budget figures for 1916-17 show a net increase of Rs. 3,05,000 in receipts and Rs. 1 lakh only in expenditure with the result that the anticipated surplus of Rs. 6,18,000 becomes Rs. 9,22,000.

There is an increase of over Rs. 1,00,000 in temporary revenue and Rs. 1,25,000 in interest on cash balances.

The estimate for 1917-18 shows on the receipt side, a net increase of Rs. 31,000 over the revised figures for the current year. There is an increase of Rs. 1,46,000 in permanent revenue, but this is set off by a fall of Rs. 1,00,000 in interest on cash balances, and Rs. 11,000 in the municipal contribution which is estimated lower than in the current year but follows the municipal budget.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The opening balance in the revised estimate for 1916-17 is greater than that shown in the original by Rs. 8,77,000 due to savings under acquisition in 1915-16. The loan of 1917 has been estimated at Rs. 25 lakhs, but the opening balance for 1917-18, Rs. 39,10,000 is sufficient to enable the Trust to carry on if necessary with a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs, and to wait for it till December, 1917, or even later. The closing balance for 1917-18 is estimated at Rs. 24,36,000, although the budget provides for expenditure in 1917-18 above the average of the previous 7 years.

Sale-proceeds of lands and buildings are better in the revised estimate by Rs. 16,08,000 net.

LIDJ JEASSU'S FALL.

CELEBRATING A VICTORY
IN ABYSSINIA.GERMAN INTRIGUES WITH
MOSLEMS.

"The Times" published in mail week the following letter from a British resident at Adis Abeba, giving a consecutive account of recent events in Abyssinia.

We have been having most exciting times nearly ever since my arrival. Lidj Jeassu, the young Prince who succeeded the Emperor Menelik (his mother's father) on the Throne three years ago, seemed to have come under Turkish influences and had in many ways offended the Christian population. The Legations here of the Entente Powers also took the matter up, and about the middle of September sent in a joint protest. This brought matters to a head. At the Feast of Mascal (Cross), September 27, the Ministers at Adis Abeba declared Lidj Jeassu (who was at Harar at the time) deposed, and Zauditu, another daughter of Menelik, Empress, with Ras Tafari heir to the Throne and Regent.

Matters passed off quietly enough at first, but eventually Negus Mikael, father of Lidj Jeassu, Ruler of Wollo and the most powerful chief in the country, declared himself in favour of his son and marched against Adis Abeba. The first battle was fought near Ankober, where the new Government force of some 5,000 men, under Ras Sul Seged, was practically annihilated, and Seged killed. There was a good deal of excitement here and the Legation made ready against an attack and to receive the British residents (chiefly Indian merchants). The Government, however, hastened the mobilisation of troops, and a strong force was sent, under Ras Tafari and the Fitaurari (head captain), Hapta Giorgis, who is also War Minister.

A big battle was fought on October 27. It was tough and go for a long time, but a flank attack at last decided the issue in favour of the new Government. Thousands were killed on both sides. The Government, it is said, lost 10,000 killed, out of a force of 60,000. Ras Mikael, whose army was about the same size, was taken prisoner; it is not known how many of his men were killed. Their way of fighting is very primitive. At first they fire at one another with the rifle, all sorts of weapons which they are armed, but soon becoming tired of this, they throw their rifles aside and dash at one another with scimitars and spears.

There was much rejoicing in Adis Abeba over the battle, and on the return of the victorious army about ten days later, there was a grand review held before the new Empress. All the foreign Legations were invited to attend, and we had a tent next to that of the Empress. Mr. W. G. Theisiger, the British Minister, his wife and two young sons, Mr. Campbell, the Consul, and other members of the Legation, and myself, with an escort of Indian Sikhs, all rode out to the place of the review. Before arriving we were joined by the French, Italian and Russian Legations, and we then all rode up together. Germany was represented by her Consul, the Minister, no doubt, thinking it best to keep away, as he had all the time been scheming for Lidj Jeassu and for him to make trouble for us amongst the Moslems in Somaliland and elsewhere.

I was presented with the others to the Empress, Ras Tafari, the Abuna (head of

the Church), and the Ministers. The Empress sat on cushions, covered with gorgeous tapestries; nothing was to be seen of her but the two eyes peeping through a veil that covered the rest of her face. Even her hands were hidden beneath her robes and when we went by to shake hands all that we saw to catch hold of was the tip of a finger slightly protruding; it was even better whether one shook it or missed it.

WARRIORS AND TROPHIES.

About 20,000 men, mostly mounted on horses or mules, went by. They all carried rifles and swords or spears. They were generally dressed in the ordinary white robes of the country, but colour ran riot owing to the splendid attire and headgear of the principal officers and chiefs. The lesser officers wore sheepskins dyed in all kinds of tints, over their shoulders. Many had their horses caparisoned in lion and leopard skins and often covered with the clothes and arms of men their riders had killed in battle. Each chief rode by at the head of his men; as he approached the tent of the Empress he dismounted, threw his reins to an attendant slave, and then, drawing and brandishing his sword, danced and jumped towards the tent, shouting out the deeds he had done and making weird sounds with his teeth and tongue. He kept on dancing and gesticulating until exhausted, he prostrated himself and kissed the ground before the tent. Many of his officers and men went through the same performance. They grew so excited that one often expected them to go for one another with their huge swords or spears.

There were two or three rather pathetic scenes. The remnant of Sul Seged's army, but 500 men out of 5,000, was led before the tent, in deep silence. Seged's son was at their head. They all prostrated themselves and then withdrew without a sign or a word from anyone. Later, Ras Mikael was led up chained to the chief who had captured him. On approaching the tent he bowed low; everyone half hoped that he would be ordered in and his chains taken off; but at a sign from a Minister he was led away. He was a fine-looking man of about 65, most dignified, but extremely sorrowful. A few other chiefs who had been captured were led by in chains, each carrying a large stone on his shoulder as a sign of submission.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

NORTH STAFFORDS (2) BEAT
MIDDLESEX (0)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 23.

In the Murray Cup final yesterday North Staffords defeated Middlesex by two goals to nil. The Staffords scored their first goal about twelve minutes from the commencement of the play, and before the call of half-time they scored a second. In the second half the Middlesex pressed their opponents but failed to pierce their defence. For the last ten minutes the Staffords did their full share of pressing, but although they looked like scoring more than once, the score eventually remained unaltered. After the match the cup was presented, silver medals being given to members of the winning team and bronze to the runners-up.

MR. WELLS'S AIR PROPHECY.

MULTIPLANES & HELICOPTRES 100
YEARS HENCE.

"Multiplanes helicopters, and every sort of great aeroplane" will fill the air a hundred years hence, according to Mr. H. G. Wells, who foresees no very considerable development of balloons and airships.

Mr. Wells makes this speculation in a preface he has written to a catalogue on paintings and prints depicting the history of aircraft, which the Countess of Drogheda has collected for exhibition in aid of the Flying Services Fund and the Red Cross. "It is one of the most interesting things in this show to note the sudden breaking away of form and device, directly a light enough engine is available. Comes the dirigible in a number of patterns, and the path to the Zeppelin opens straight and plain."

"But the very thing that made the airship practicable sealed its fate. The light explosive engine reopened the neglected possibility of a heavier than air machine, a possibility that has been masked through all the bubbling stage of air ascents. There can be little doubt in the minds of those who are fairly well informed in these matters that the picture of a defeated and wrecked Zeppelin, with which this series is rounded off, does also round off and close the first great chapter in the story of man's adventure in the air."

"Daily Chronicle."

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The following names of British officers appear in the 316th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED: Royal Lancasters: 2nd-Lieut. G. Farrant; Rifle Brigade: 2nd-Lieut. G. C. Siorde; Wilts: 2nd-Lieut. H. G. H. Jan; 1st A. Temp: 2nd-Lieut. J. P. May; Captain D. Harvey; 1st A. O. 2nd-Lieut. G. V. H. Collins.

DIED OF WOUNDS: Cheshires: 2nd-Lieut. E. D. Clark; R. A. M. C. Captain E. W. Martin; 1st A. 2nd-Lieut. H. F. C. Anderson.

WOUNDED: 12th Lancs: 2nd-Lieut. B. MacNaghten; Machine Gun Corps: 2nd-Lieut. A. C. O. Fowler; D. W. Hughes; East Kent: 2nd-Lieut. K. H. Scarr; Royal Lancasters: 2nd-Lieut. E. M. Taylor; 2nd-Lieut. A. S. Milward; Liverpool Regiment: Capt. H. E. Priestman; Borders: 2nd-Lieut. C. L. Fisk; Suffolk: 2nd-Lieut. J. S. Simmons; Cheshires: 2nd-Lieut. W. W. B. Gover; 2nd-Lieut. S. W. H. Welby; Welsh Regiment: 2nd-Lieut. J. Jenkins; B. W. S. Baily; Essex: 2nd-Lieut. H. A. Brooke; East Surreys: 2nd-Lieut. R. S. Brewis; South Lancasters: 2nd-Lieut. I. A. C. Chevre; 1st A. 2nd-Lieut. A. H. Ramsay; 1st A. R. O. 2nd-Lieut. J. H. Copeland; A. R. Nicholson; C. McPherson; A. G. C. Fane.

GERMAN SOPHISTRIES
EXPOSED.ATTEMPT TO HOODWINK
NEUTRALS.

ALLIED CAUSE VINDICATED

From a well-informed British source Reuter's Agency circulated to the English Press in mail week the following statement, which may be regarded as the view taken of the latest German and Austrian Notes to Neutrals:

There are certain points in the statements of the German Government which it will perhaps be well to take an opportunity of contradicting at the earliest possible moment. The Germans once again attempt to throw upon the Entente Powers the responsibility for starting the war. The facts are so well known that it seems unnecessary to do more than point out that during the crisis of July, 1914, it was the Allies who proposed a conference, and it was Germany who rejected it. As for Russia, the Emperor suggested in vain a reference to the Hague Tribunal, but Germany would none of it.

The proposal for a conference was made on July 26, 1914, while it was refused by Germany on July 27, 1914, while it was not until July 31 that orders were given for the general mobilisation of Russia. When the German Secretary of State refused to entertain the idea of a conference, he said that if Russia mobilised against Germany, the latter would have to follow suit. As when he refused a conference he referred to a possibility of Russian mobilisation, it cannot now be maintained that the reason for the refusal was the fact that Russia was mobilising.

RIGHTS OF SMALL NATIONS.

The Germans state that the proposals of the Allies as to the rights of small nations lack sincerity in view of the treatment of the Irish people, of the Boer Republics, of the subjection of Northern Africa by England, France and Italy, of the suppression of foreign nationalities in Russia, and of the treatment of Greece.

As for Ireland and South Africa, their sons have shown on many a battlefield in the present war, as the Germans know to their cost, that whatever differences there may have been between those countries and Great Britain, they are united with the rest of the Empire in repelling German aggression. As for Northern Africa, at the beginning of this war had not the Germans, too, great colonies in Africa? Did they not attain those colonies by means similar to those which have placed the French, the Italians, and the British in control in Northern Africa?

With regard to Russia, it is strange that in a country which the Germans describe as the land of the oppression of small nationalities the whole nation should be absolutely united against the common foe. With regard to Greece, the Allies have done no more than exact in their capacity of protecting Powers the guarantees to which they are entitled against German intrigue to protect the safety of their own armies.

MURDERS AT SEA.

The Germans maintain that the Allies were the first to commence violation of the laws of war at sea. What are the facts? From the very beginning of the war the Germans sought to make an indiscriminate trade routes in defiance of all international law, and with total disrespect of the rights and lives of neutrals. The Germans further maintain that the blockade is contrary to international law. This is entirely false. The right of cutting off the supplies of the enemy is a well recognised belligerent right practised by all the nations. The avowed purposes of the submarine measures of Germany were to cut off all supplies from these islands. This campaign has been carried out ruthlessly and with a total disregard of the rights of neutrals and their lives. Even the Germans cannot pretend to excuse such crimes as that of the Lusitania, the Arabic, the Sussex, and many others.

The Germans profess to regard as inhuman the employment of starvation as a weapon. Were they of the same opinion in 1870, when they starved the city of Paris? According to this German version the war would not have been extended to Africa if it had not been for the Allies. If this be so, why did the Germans attempt to raise an insurrection in South Africa, and why were they so remarkably better supplied with machine-guns and munitions in Africa than the Allied forces?

BELGIUM'S WRONGS.

The Germans have the effrontery to say that the Allies fail in their treatment of prisoners and of conquered populations. It seems almost inconceivable that they can advance this claim seriously in view of their treatment of Belgium, of the Armenian massacres which they could perfectly well have stopped if they had wished, and of the treatment of prisoners practised by them as shown in the cases of the camps at Wittenburg and elsewhere.

Finally, the Germans attempt once more to justify their violation of Belgium and their treatment of that country. Have they forgotten that at the beginning of the war their own Chancellor admitted that the violation of Belgian neutrality was a wrong, but claimed that it was justified by military necessity? A truly German contention, which is sufficient to typify the policy against which the Allies are fighting. As for the treatment of Belgium, the world will not readily forget massacres of Aerschot and Louvain, the forced and illegal levies on the Belgian funds, and the inhuman and barbarous deportations which are being carried out at this very day.

It may be considered as highly improbable that the Allies will make any further comment on the German and Austrian Notes.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

CHUNG LING SOO.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

The last two nights of the Chung Ling Soo Company are announced and the season will be concluded at the night performance on Sunday. To-day at the matinee fresh tricks and novelties and all new acts by the vaudeville artists will be submitted. Mr. Soo will give patrons an opportunity of seeing what hand manipulation really means by introducing a new series of small but startling sleight of hand tricks that will please everybody including those people that argue that it is the small tricks that show cleverness. Chung Ling Soo performs every trick large or small with neatness and despatch and full houses should mark the farewell performances of this great illusionist and his clear company. Half price matinee will be given to-day and to-morrow at six.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

Many millions of Rudyard Kipling devotees must have read "The Light That Failed." It is no exaggeration to say that it is one of the best known works of the "Empire's Laureate" and is a striking proof of his versatility and although it must be superfluous to attempt to bring to people's knowledge the cardinal points of this highly dramatic story, which is universally known both in novel and dramatic form, a short resume of the plot might refresh the minds of those who may have read it or seen it acted by Sir Johnstone Forbes Robertson some years ago. It is the story of the first Danish wars. Dick Holdar a famous artist and war correspondent his close friend Torpenhow, Maizie his first love of childhood's days and Bessie his model.

At an exhibition of his war paintings, he met Maizie and then followed many hours of happy reminiscences. But soon through gossip and false sentence, a misunderstanding arose between them over his model, Bessie, and thereafter she refused to see him. Blindness followed, but not before the completion of what Torpenhow said was the greatest work of his career. Before others could see it, Bessie in a spirit of vengeance destroyed it. Torpenhow, so that he might devote himself to his blind friend, then rejected an offer to return to Egypt, which was again in a state of turmoil. This so displeased Dick that he packed up and went off to Egypt, leaving a note for his friend and sending the painting to Maizie, unaware of its ruin. Maizie and Torpenhow followed and saw him from the British Trenches, perched on a camel with his dog in his arms, riding in the path of the hail of bullets. Before anyone could protest, Maizie darted toward her lover—and when the smoke of battle cleared away they found them clasped in each other's arms.

Jose Collins of Daly's Theatre, London, plays the part of Bessie the model picked up from the gutter and Dick Felder is played by Robert Edeson a fine film actor. There are magnificent situations in the film, especially the Egyptian desert scenes and the famous scene where blind Heldar proudly displays his masterpiece of painting to his friends, not knowing that it has been ruthlessly destroyed by the jealous and vindictive Bessie.

PLACE OF VARIETIES

The programme now running at the Palace of Varieties (Gaiety Theatre) contains a number of varied attractions to suit all tastes. Miss Essie Jennings, the talented Australian star, appears in a new budget of popular, catchy and patriotic chorus songs, which have recently been quite the rage in London, such as "Come Back to Me in Devon," "It's a Dark Night, Molly," "The Song the Kettle is Singing" and "Play Your Game of Soldiers." Mr. C. Morris, who puts the audience in good humour with itself in quick time, appears in humorous songs and fine dancing. The vaudeville have been reinforced this week by Miss Ethel Vivian, the great lady sharp-shooter, who performs sensational and daring acts. Of these the "Human Target" is one of the most daring acts of its kind and the wonderful dexterity with which Miss Vivian performs this sensational feat is always greeted with tremendous applause. The other feats performed by the great lady sharp-shooter are also daring and sensational in the extreme.

The picture side of the programme is equally strongly represented by a great London production entitled "The Golden Cobra." It is one of the most powerful dramas ever thrown on the screen and is replete with sensational situations from start to finish. In addition there is a side-splitting comedy. The theatre-going public of Bombay is requested not to miss this splendid opportunity of seeing the great double attraction.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

There are no subjects in the world more difficult to handle rightly and distinctively in literature or film work, than the subjects of religion and suffering. Newman Flower's rendering of these subjects, was an achievement of note, and the film version has carried on this achievement magnificently in the scenes that are portrayed. Picture goers will have the privilege of seeing a film version of Newman Flower's famous book "Is God Dead?" which is entitled "The Answer" at the New Alexandra Cinema from this evening. This film answers, with perfect reverence and simple cleanness, the passion-cry of half the civilized world of this war-torn day, and gives an austere yet tender denial to the bitter declamations against the uselessness of seemingly unmerited suffering. These visions of real life, so faithfully shown, so beautifully interpreted on the film, will convince because they are real. There can be no bus-

ness man who looks at them, whose soul has not cried out at some crisis in his life, even as the soul of Justin Siddely cried out, when, through no fault of his own, his livelihood was taken from him. There can be no mother who gazes on the tragedy of the little, lonely woman, whose heart will not be filled with a divine sympathy, and who will not watch with tear-dimmed eyes the last exquisite picture of a child, loved and cared for by a child, less woman, laughing in the sunshine. And what lover can see in the fourth great scene the betrayal of love, and not suffer with the betrayed one, not rejoice in the ultimate victory of love? Newman Flower's book "Is God Dead?" became famous because it possessed what a thousand other books do not, intense humanness. The producers have captured that magnetic quality in such a way that it makes this film an excellent production.

WEST END CINEMA.

The chief film at the West End Cinema this week is a drama with a pathetic human touch which should make it very popular. It is called "The Primrose Path" and shows in a touching manner what great sacrifices a woman can make for her husband. It has its exciting moments, too, and should prove a highly successful picture. To-day and to-morrow there are the usual week-end prize matinees at 3-30 and 5-15, while the other performances are at 6-45, 8-30 and 10 o'clock.

THE REGISTRATION ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The latest order issued from the War Office regarding the calling up of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers who have been retired on completion of their services, should have been issued prior to the ordinance issued by the Viceroy, as they are trained men ready to hand and could at once be utilized on duties that would set free younger men for war services. There are any number of these ex-army men below the age of fifty holding posts and doing work that would suffer little or no inconvenience by their being withdrawn, and the sooner the order goes forth for them to report themselves at their divisional headquarters the better.

With regard to the ordinance regarding British-born Subjects, the newspapers have pointed out how under the legal interpretation of this term more desirable men will escape conscription than will be caught in the net and it behoves the Government of India so to frame the order that the large number of able-bodied men who crowd restaurants, billiard rooms and race courses and are seemingly without occupation, will be secured to serve their country.—Yours, etc.

LOOKER ON.

TILAK PROTEST MEETING.

In our report of the meeting at the Morari Goudas Hall on Thursday night, the last paragraph of the Chairman's speech was through an error of the Printer wrongly attributed to the Hon. Mr. Manu, Mohandas Ramji.

DECCAN GYMKHANA ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

The prize distribution in connection with the 27 and 10 mile races, organised by the Deccan Gymkhana will be held at Poona to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m., under the presidency of the Chief of Jamkhandi.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY AND INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From a telegram published in your issue of Saturday appears that Sir Keough in a lecture delivered up London on the health of the Army puffed anti-typhoid inoculation. Dr. Keough shuts his eyes to the fact that at Beaulieu where sanitation is deficient there have been 96,828 cases of disease, nearly all cases of typhoid and nearly all of them inoculated. It is hardly to be supposed that at this time of day anybody can be taken in by effusions such as those of Dr. Keough. The distrust with which soldiers regard inoculation is deepening every day. Last month a soldier in India writing to his parents in England, says:—"The day after I refused, 60 Worcesters, and 60 Gloucesters, and 60 Warwicks were marched to the doctor's to be inoculated. Every one of them stood out. Not one would be done, nor were they done." Again, 21 Worcesters out of 45 refused on another day. Your military readers will be glad to hear that officers even stand up for the objector to inoculation and see that he gets his rights. A soldier writing to the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, 32, Charing Cross, Whitehall, London S.W., relating how his medical officer had ordered him off to the guard-room leaving him confined there throughout one Sunday for refusing inoculation, adds:—"The Company Commander kicked up a row when he heard of it and said that the medical officer had no business to put me in the guard-room. It will be observed that Dr. Keough in his lecture makes no mention of deaths of soldiers from inoculation that are piling up. The following extract from the "Bombay District Times" (Jan) shows that yet another victim has paid the extreme penalty. "Cyclist John Boxell, of Brewery Road, who had only joined the Cyclist Corps in September, was buried with military honours on Wednesday, November 22, in Holy Trinity Churchyard. The young fellow developed serious symptoms during the period of inoculation, and died in hospital, aged 19. He was only 19. This death, like so many others, will doubt be put down to anything rather than inoculation. But in times of peace we do not have young men, apparently quite healthy, suddenly stricken down as so often happening now. 'During the period of inoculation!' We are sacrificing lives, as well as filling war-hospitals by taking the inoculation faddist at his own valuation. 'Trust the expert,' says the soldier. The public may be interested to know that the very anti-typhoid vaccine which has played deplorable havoc among soldiers and sailors, and has caused the employment of which virulent abuse was cast on anti-vaccinists, has been now cast eastward by military medical authorities as utterly useless (vide "Naval and Military Record" Jan. 5, 1916) for a fresh notion of the same species.—Yours, etc.

BOMBAY, 18 Feb. 1917.

SCRUTATOR.

BOMBAY RACES.

NOTES ON TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

(1st Race—3-30.)

The Byculia Plate (One and half mile).—This, with fifteen left in, should prove one of the most interesting races of the season. Silver Thrush has evidently had more than enough of strain to nerve and muscle for the time being and his owner has wisely withdrawn the nomination. If for the bottom weights such light boys were available as could ride without having to declare a considerable number of lbs. over-weight, some of them would spell danger but as it is they will probably be placed out of court on this account. Spenser for instance, who, it appears, is to take his chance here instead of in the other event, is not likely to carry all the extra pounds the Collis means to him with any advantage to himself. Laroco may spring a surprise, but apart from him, we must go to the other end of the list for the likely winner and it is more than likely that the race will resolve itself into a duel between Magyar and Kiltioi and although, as we believe, Hardy will have the mount on the latter and is sure to do him full justice from the riding point of view, it is to Magyar that we are inclined to look for the actual winner.

The Mansfield Plate (Six furlongs).—If Summer Thyme were to start in this event instead of in the long distance one, we should plump for him, but it appears that his connections have decided otherwise and they should know which of the two suits him the better. So far the increasing distances seem to have found him answering them well but although some think that on the last occasion Rose was in a sense caught napping, our view of the race was that he could not have gone any faster and that another furlong or so would have been decidedly the worse for him. From what we can gather, Salandra is not to be started and the stable would still have an excellent chance, with either Verge or Forefile Lass but our fancy, as matters stand, is decidedly in favour of Pastime, while Criton should certainly get a place.

The Stand Plate (One mile and a quarter).—Our placing is Madrina and Thunder. The former is not much fancied in a general way and should pay a good price on the Tote and is well worth backing both ways.

The Morand Plate.—We give this to Servian, Final Proof next.

The Turf Club Cup (One mile and a quarter).—Ruby Mine is expected to have a great day in this race but if one is looking for something in the way of an outsider, Gazal, although ridden by Abdulla, should be worth support. Longboat and Section should also run well.

The Desert Plate (One mile and a quarter).—Angler has been knocking at the door for some while past and with Tawdry should give a good account of himself. Malacca was badly left on the last occasion and will be expected to redeem himself this time.

The Town Plate (Seven furlongs).—Young Majub ran so disappointingly when last he toed the line that one must dismiss his chance. Lord Roseberry, whose name, we have always asked our readers, to keep in mind and who ran second on Tuesday, should now win; Durban and Tenebræ close up.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

At 5 p.m.

Court No. 1. Reid v. England.

Court No. 2. Fyzie and Chinnuland v. Ali Raza and Bhojat Ali.

Court No. 4. Bhadkanker and Wagle v. Burns and Gunther.

Court No. 5. Naoorji v. Sunder Rao.

Court No. 6. Chief of Manavadar and Ranga Rao v. Morari and Lishadhar.

Mrs. Jukes and Jukes v. Miss Meyers and Gupta.

The mixed doubles will be played as soon as the game on No. 1 or 2 is finished.

Competitors are requested not to cross the Courts when a game is in progress but to cross behind the sight screens.

The following are the results of the matches played yesterday:—

SINGLES.

Sunder Rao beat Irwin 6-4, 6-3.

DOUBLES.

Reid and Chhatam beat Yamamats and Hata 6-3, 6-4.

Fyzie and Chinnuland beat Jukes and Baralough 6-2, 6-3.

England and Fisher beat Naoorji and Durrani 6-1, 6-2.

Captain Ali Raja and Bhojat Ali beat Harwood and Fido 7-5, 6-3, 7-5.

Bhadkanker and Wagle beat Dewraj Urs and K. Swamy 6-1, 6-3.

Chief of Manavadar and Ranga Rao beat Dr. Kanga and Mody 5-7, 6-3, 7-5.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

At the market to-day, jute shares opened quiet with a very limited inquiry and owing to want of buyers lower prices were accepted by holders where there was any pressure to sell. Coal shares were in small demand and the market for the same was flat. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Adajai 360; Bokaro and Ramguri 12-12; 13; Bhulanbar 14; Kuardi 15-8; 15-12; Lakurka 42-4; New Tottura 11-8; 11-12; Ondal (ord) 12-12 to 13-4; Sowardih 13-8; Standard 43-8.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 32, 30, 38; Clive (ord) 118, 116, 118, 118, 118-8; Dalhouse (ord) 245; Fort Gloster (ord) 300; Fort William (ord) 120, 130; Kamarahatty (ord) 276, 280, 285; Kankannarrah (ord) 375; Kinnison (ord) 401; Northbrook (ord) 26-12; 27.

Tea:—Singel 58-8, 59, 60 c.d.

Miscellaneous:—Tittaghar Paper (ord) 105.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Re. 67-4 to Re. 67-18 nominal and small lots were done at Re. 68 to Re. 68-4.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Puffed Up," "Keen Observer," "Member of the Bar," "Vakil," "Indian" and others.—As we understand that an amicable settlement of the difference between the two judges has been arrived at and will become public shortly, we do not consider it necessary to publish your letters at present. As regards the general question we have already expressed our view with sufficient emphasis and shall watch the course of future events.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 24, 1917.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

The introduction of the Bill regarding the Defence of India Force by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on Wednesday last, and the important speeches made on it both by Lord Chelmsford and Sir Charles Monro, have perhaps tended to overshadow another not less important discussion that followed at the same meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. We refer to the debate on the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai for the constitution of special machinery in each province to consider the cases of persons whose movements or actions it was proposed to control under section 2 (F), Defence of India Act. The question raised by Mr. Dadabhai is one that affects every part of the country and every section of its population. It is, moreover, agitating the public mind to a degree which, if unchecked, is likely to have most unfortunate reactions. Mr. Dadabhai, Mr. Chanda and other non-official members of the Viceroy's Council urged the Indian case with a practical good sense, a moderation and cogency which compel admiration. The decision of the Government, therefore, not to take any action along the lines suggested is all the more disappointing. Nor can Sir Reginald Craddock be congratulated upon the tone of his reply.

Mr. Dadabhai's Resolution asked for three important modifications of existing procedure in regard to the internment of persons under the Defence of India Act: first, that a person against whom proceedings under the Act may be in contemplation, should have as of right a copy of the charge, with details of the evidence upon which it is based, before he is called upon to make any statement; second, that nobody should be compelled to make a statement by way of defence or explanation; third, that the charge, with the evidence upon which it is based, as also the statement of the accused, if any, and all the other papers relevant to the proceedings, should be placed before an Advisory Committee, on which the legal profession and the bench must be strongly represented, for opinion. Mr. Chanda's amendment proposed that the special machinery should consist of a High Court Judge preferably an Indian, a practising Indian lawyer other than a public prosecutor and a Sessions Judge. The necessity for the modest demand contained in the Resolution is sufficiently obvious. As Mr. Dadabhai said, the procedure now adopted in Bengal is surprising and subversive of the wholesome principles underlying the criminal law as it obtains in the country. At every step leading to the internment of the victim the whole method is inverted and un-British: a man is arrested first and then comes the attempt to gather evidence justifying his detention. Then there is the policy of wholesale arrests and promiscuous house searches, all tending to undermine confidence in the administration. Such a procedure, Mr. Dadabhai rightly concluded, may succeed in striking terror into the hearts of the people for the moment, but it is bound in the long run to drive discontent underground. Mr. Chanda referred to another objectionable aspect of the present procedure when he pointed out how even if a court may acquit an accused, no sooner does he step out of it than he is arrested and interned, and even if a District Magis-

trate may hold him innocent, he cannot help him because the C. I. D. is above all. "Can it be doubted," he asked, "that the very object of the Government is being defeated by the manner in which the Act is worked?" Mr. Bhupendranath Basu's presentation of the case, too, was no less unanswerable than pathetic. He said:—

The debate was painful to him coming as he did from Bengal, because brilliant young men whom he expected to vindicate and uphold the honour of Bengal were being arrested and stifled for causes unknown. I may say unknowable continued Mr. Basu, "This was an un-British method of doing things that had spread discontent all over Bengal." He himself shrank from moving this resolution. He said he must confess that he, old as he was, had felt deeply on the ravage it caused on homes by taking away the promise of the family. He did not doubt the good faith of the officials but in a matter like this, in a matter which affected the future relations between the governing and governed, was it too much to ask that the executive should not be armed to the teeth, should not give the go-by to all principles of justice and humanity, and that they should be properly guarded by providing for an advisory committee, which might if necessary be a secret body.

This is the evil, which is being aggravated from day to day. The non-official demand, unanimous and emphatic as it was, did not contemplate any legislative reversal. It was distinctly made clear that no one questioned the expediency of the existence of the Defence of India Act. It was also with equal emphasis made clear that what was asked for was that the working of the Act should be brought into line with its original intentions. Member after member emphasised this point. Mr. Haque said that he had supported the Defence of India Act, inside and outside the Council, but strongly objected to the methods adopted by some of the provincial Governments. Dr. Sapru said what Mr. Dadabhai wanted was not to amend the Act radically, but to see it administered with less harshness. No one, Mr. Mahaviya declared, sympathised with the anarchist. All that was demanded, he insisted, was that in no case should any injustice be done. That, in short, was the only object of Mr. Dadabhai's Resolution. By all means let the machinery of the Act be brought into operation to prevent the enemies of the State from realising their nefarious schemes. But let not the considerations of ordinary justice be so far forgotten as to omit safeguards securing that the innocent do not suffer with the guilty.

All that reason could prompt, and justice required, was urged by the non-official members. How was their suggestion received? Lacking the justification even of mere expediency, Sir Reginald Craddock, on behalf of the Government, fell back on the usual official attitude of accepting the correctness of the premises of the non-official case and rejecting the inevitable conclusion. "No one, British or Indian," he said, "would desire to curtail any one's liberty." He deprecated the suggestion that men in India had been interned on insufficient evidence, that is, the conclusions in each case were come to by a high executive officer, which as Dr. Sapru pointed out, meant that the conclusions were come to by men who were not used or prone to sift evidence with the same judicial capacity and calmness as judicial officers would. While again, Sir Reginald "implored everyone to leave nothing undone to check the conspiracy and to wear these young men from the dangerous area of the conspiracy," he was not prepared himself to extend the hand of co-operation by trusting the non-officials to work as advisers. "Government," he emphatically said, "could not agree to place before an outside tribunal the secret information which they possessed as to the movements and intrigues of the enemy." Sir Reginald seemed to make a great point of the fact "that Lord Hardinge and Lord Chelmsford had both considered many cases." Apart from the fact that they did not consider all or anything like all the cases, the only relevant issue, which Sir Reginald overlooked, was that, as Mr. Dadabhai had already pointed out, when each case came up for the Governor's or the Viceroy's consideration, the papers were complete from a departmental point of view, with notes of the police and the officer-in-charge of operations, but without the most important facts as to how and under what circumstances, the statement of the arrested person came to be recorded. "We accept your theories we respect your sentiments. But we alone realize the situation. We are anxious for your co-operation. But in spite of your theories, your sentiments and your offer of co-operation, we mean to do without it and continue dealing with the matter exactly as we have hitherto done." That, in effect, would appear to be the attitude of the Government as suggested by the official spokesman. It is an attitude that is clear indeed; but it does not betray any trace of trust in the representatives of the people. And a

policy based on distrust of the people is essentially unwise, and must in the long run defeat its own object. It is instructive and significant that something even less in the way of safeguard than is considered essential in England for the protection of the public is too much for the Government to concede in India.

Notes of the Day.**The Naval Estimates.**

In introducing the naval estimates (of unspecified amount for obvious reasons) Sir Edward Carson made an exceedingly important and interesting statement in the House of Commons. Some idea of the activity and responsibility of the Navy in these days may be formed from certain facts and figures that he cited. Up to October last 8,000,000 men had been moved overseas, and the astonishing efficiency with which this huge trans-shipment was carried out is shown by his statement that there had been only one or two untoward incidents during the process. As for the future, Sir Edward declared that shipbuilding would be maintained at a maximum pressure: "No single ship would be uncoupled during the coming months."

Meeting the Submarines.

Regarding submarine Sir Edward Carson had a very encouraging and satisfactory statement to put before the House. Special interest will attach to the announcement that an Anti-Submarine Department has been created composed of the best and most experienced men. As a sample of the new preparations he mentioned that in the last two months the number of armed merchantmen had increased by over 47 per cent., and their arming was being improved every week. The wisdom of this course is borne out by the fact that no less than 75 per cent. of the armed merchantmen had escaped after attacks, whereas the percentage of the unarmed merchantmen which had been similarly fortunate was only 24. The fact that there were as many as 40 encounters with submarines during February he justly claimed as a considerable achievement on the part of the Navy. The Pirates Haul.

The First Lord gave particulars of the results of the new piracy. The enemy had sunk 69 Allied and neutral steamers each of over a thousand tons, totalling 201,000 tons, in the first 15 days of December, 65 of tonnage of 182,523 during the same period in January, and 59 of tonnage of 268,631, during the same period in February,—making totals of 113, 91, 134 vessels sunk respectively in these periods. These are not inconsiderable losses, but relatively to the volume of the traffic the average they represent is nothing very formidable. From February 1st to February 18th, said Sir Edward, 6,175 ships had come to and 5,873 had sailed from the United Kingdom. He added that it was estimated that there were 3,000 ships in the danger zone at one time. This did not look as though British maritime activity had been paralysed by threats of submarinism. Indeed, so little was any disposition to be frightened of "frightfulness" that the First Lord announced that the arrivals and departures in the United Kingdom are henceforth to be published, as also the names of the ships that were attacked and escaped. This is a welcome and satisfactory step in the direction of dispensing with unnecessary secrecy which in the past has added suspense to the other anxieties of the people.

When the Shoe Pinches.

It is not without some ironical interest that now that Germany has declared open war on neutral commerce. Spain has promptly discovered Germany's secret submarine base and run to earth two of the German gentlemen who are suspected of being concerned in its utilisation for carrying on the campaign of piracy. That Germany had a submarine base or something very like it somewhere on the Iberian coast has for some time past been a matter of suspicion, but the Spanish Government remained more or less indifferent so long as German submarines were directed against Allied ships, though Spanish neutrality was being violated. Now that Spanish shipping is threatened the Spanish authorities have become extremely alert and we are told they are "determined to probe the affair to the bottom to satisfy public opinion which demands a most vigorous suppression of German intrigues." German intrigues are tolerable and perhaps even amusing when the violation of neutrality hurts in practice someone else. But they are another matter when Spain itself has to suffer. We have no doubt some other neutrals will now be more awake to the iniquity of German intrigues.

Parliamentary Commissions. According to "Diarist" in the "West. Minister Gazette" a good many M.P.'s who were formerly opposed to the idea favour-

ed by Mr. Lloyd George of setting up Parliamentary Commissions on the French model to check and supervise the work of Government are more disposed to consider it than formerly. They feel that, whatever may be the intentions of the Government, the new method of administration, with its small Cabinet, its Ministers outside Parliament, its Secretaries, and other new organs that are unknown to Parliament, must more and more slip out of Parliamentary control, unless some new method of supervising its work can be discovered. The objection taken to the system of Commissions, under the old conditions, was that it unnecessarily added to the work of Ministers; but if Ministers themselves are favourable to it, Parliamentarians see no reason why they should object. It is urged especially that, in the suspense of party politics and the difficulty of eliciting frank statements from Ministers when debates are reported, the public interest requires some supplementary machinery for criticism.

Official and Personal.

The Earl of Ronaldshay has been gazetted Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

It is understood that Mr. M. K. Gandhi has been offered the Presidency of the forthcoming session of the Kolaba District Conference to be held at Alibag.

THE WAR LOAN.

**CHARTERED BANK SUBSCRIBES
£4,885,000.**

The Bombay Agents of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Ltd., have received the following telegram from their London Office:—

The Chartered Bank including constituents and staff subscribed £4,885,000. War Loan, of which £2,370,000, new money.

SORROWS OF LILLE.**MOTHERS' PATHETIC LETTERS**

Among the human documents which by devious ways have recently reached Paris are several pathetic letters from Frenchwomen residing in the invaded towns of Lille, Douai, and Maubeuge, says the "Daily Mail." When the breadwinners were mobilised at the outbreak of war the women remained behind, with the rent to pay and the children to feed. For thirty months they have suffered the martyrdom of want, cold, and hunger and the countless humiliations imposed by the conquerors. "We have suffered greatly," writes one mother "but what is a hundred times more cruel, we have seen our children suffer. It has taken all our will-power and all our ingenuity to keep them alive, and many have succumbed through lack of food. In Lille, come, very innumerable little white crosses and broken marble columns bear witness to many an existence cut off on the threshold of life."

A lady who formerly lived in comfortable ease writes: "I had a vast apartment, three servants, warmth and light in profusion. Today I live in a garret, without servants, without lights and without fire, and to keep my shivering infant from perishing of cold my only resource is to press it to my bosom."

PROBLEM OF THE NEXT MEAL.

From other letters it is plain that the one question which dreads all others in the minds of these suffering populations is to know where the next meal is coming from. The mothers are unable to buy new clothes for the children, have to make them jackets out of their old skirts, and when these are used up take the window curtains. They make shoes of soles from worn-out boots, tying them on the children's feet with string. There are no candles and no oil, the only available light being obtained by placing a wick of cotton waste in a vessel containing fat, which causes a horrible stench.

BROOMSTICK CHRISTMAS TREE.

The efforts of those who were taken away from their homes by the Germans to lessen the keenness of their suffering are almost as pitiful. A handful of men from Lille and Roubaix in one of the German detention camps decided last month, says the "Intransigent," to have a Christmas tree. They could see plenty of fir beyond the wire fence, but they were quite out of reach, and it was useless to place any reliance on the good nature of their guards. They accordingly fell back on the broom with which they swept their room.

They propped this humble article up and hung on it all they could scrape together in the way of presents—boxes of sardines, sticks of macaroni, bread, tobacco, and socks that were almost new. The prizes were numbered and awarded by lot. The first prize was the broom itself, and the winner was called upon to do the next day's sweeping. In spite of the pathetic poverty of their "Christmas tree," the men of the north managed to pass a merry evening.

THE U. S. CENSUS BUREAU ESTIMATE.

The U. S. Census Bureau estimates that there are in the United States 2,000,000 cotton growers, 25,000 ginners, 900 cottonseed oil mills, 5,200 public storage places and 2,100 cotton consuming establishments.

The services of Mr. H. C. Sparkes, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, North-Western Railway, are temporarily placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from 1st February, 1917.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

EFFECT OF TAKING NATION INTO CONFIDENCE.

MORAL OF THE ANCRE OPERATION.

WORTH ALL WINTER OPERATIONS PUT TOGETHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London, February 21.—The new policy of taking the nation into confidence over the coming operations has had a stimulating general effect. Mr. Arthur Henderson and Sir Neville Chamberlain have both spoken of the prospect of ending the war this Summer by victorious operations and the utterances of Lords Milner, Curzon and Lytton have added to the degree of publicity which hitherto has been absent from the appreciations of the campaign. It is realised everywhere that between March and August a decisive struggle will take place and the whole nation is being harnessed into the effort and nerved for the test.

The Germans are making great efforts to collect new armies, are massing them on neutral borders on the West and have already begun feebler raids at various parts of the line.

Our own ceaseless method of harassing assaults has had a great moral effect and the resumption of operations on the Ancre towards Bapaume has been worth all other winter operations put together. The work on the Bapaume flank has strengthened the general position and has also shown that in the interval of rest the enemy has not been able to entrench himself to any degree of safety from artillery and infantry tactics of the British. The Ancre operations demonstrate the upperhand we have in our methods and the confidence of our armies. Their ability to smash the enemy this year is most pronounced. No armies were ever better equipped.

NATIONAL SERVICE BILL.

POWERS NOT TO BE USED FOR INDUSTRIAL COMPUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

Mr. Cave, moving the second reading of the National Service Bill, gave the pledge that the powers conferred by it would not be used for the purpose of industrial compulsion. If voluntarism were inadequate the Government would ask Parliament for compulsory powers.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION FOR SUPREME EFFORT.

ALLIES' STEADY PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated the 20th February:—There has been no change of importance on any front though the tension on the western front steadily increases and there is a general expectation that a great movement may begin any day now. It is commonly believed the Germans are concentrating for a supreme effort to reach a decision on the western front, early in this summer and to throw all their freshly accumulated reserves into the effort and perhaps their fleet as well, and stake everything on the throw. They are, or had been, counting greatly upon the success of a new submarine action which, they hope, would cut off the supplies from Great Britain and bring starvation to this island, but the reports show they are disappointed with the results to date. They had been expecting that the losses to British shipping during the first weeks of the new activity would have been startling, but the rate of the loss caused, through sufficient to produce a very serious inconvenience, is not sufficient to produce starvation. The British Admiralty is coping effectively with Germany's latest effort. The British and the French are also maintaining a constant pressure all along the western front and General Haig continues his methodical and steady progress along the Ancre and in the Serre salient north of that river, and has substantially advanced towards the village of Miraumont. The German attack in Champagne has not so far been followed up and the operation has lapsed for the time being into artillery duel.

British operations in Mesopotamia are followed with great interest and their utility in holding up large Turkish forces and preventing the invasion of Persia is fully realised.

Satisfaction is expressed at the success in raising approximately 700 million pounds of new money to the war loan at a time when over 500 million is being raised in revenue. It is certain too, that a great many sources have not yet been fully tapped.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

VIGOROUS ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS

ENEMY LOSSES IN VERMELLES & NEUVE CHAPELLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

A British communiqué says we repulsed the raids eastward of Vermelles and southward of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy sustained a number of casualties and some prisoners were taken.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN SALONIKA.

SUCCESSFUL AIR-FIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Recd. 7-20 a.m., Feb. 23.

A French Salonika communiqué says there has been artillery activity on the whole front and patrol encounters near Seres and on the Kakukov front.

We raided Brast, near Lake Doiran, and took prisoners. Two enemy counter-attacks here were repulsed.

The aviators are active and there have been several successful air fights. The aviators dropped bombs on the enemy columns near Seres and Meluk.

FIGHTING ON NORTH FRONT OF WESTERN MOLDAVIA.

ENEMY DISPERSED BY RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Recd. 7-20 a.m., Feb. 23.

A Roumanian communiqué says there was violent reciprocal artillery on the northern frontier of Western Moldavia. The Russian artillery was active elsewhere dispersing the enemy and destroying their positions.

FIGHTING ROUND DORNAVATRA.

ENEMY ATTACK FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Recd. 7-20 a.m., Feb. 23.

A wireless Russian communiqué says a dense attack by the enemy north-west of Dornavatra failed.

GERMAN PATROLS DISPERSED NEAR NIEUPORT.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 23.

A French communiqué says German patrols attempted to approach our lines north-east of Nieuport, Belgium, but were dispersed.

There was an artillery duel on the right of the Meuse, in the Pepper Hill sector. Nothing occurred elsewhere.

BRITISH ATTACK IN SINAI.

ENEMY ROUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:— London, February 21.—An official announcement states that the Turks have re-established the posts at Nakhil and Bir-el-Hassana in the Sinai Peninsula, we attacked them simultaneously. The whole garrison of Bir-el-Hassana, three officers and 21 men, were captured, and 100 cavalry, constituting the garrison of Nakhil, fled along the waterless road towards Akaba leaving 11 prisoners. The British had no casualties.

DEATH OF MR. JONATHAN SAMUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Recd. 8-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

The death of Mr. Jonathan Samuel, Member of Parliament for Stockton-on-Tees, is announced.

DISCOVERY OF SUBMARINE BASE.

GERMAN CONSUL ARRESTED.

VIGOROUS SUPPRESSION OF INTRIGUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Feb. 23.

Recd. 8-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

Meyer, German Consul at Carthage, has been arrested in connection with the discovery of the submarine base and another German named Kaller has been arrested in Madrid.

The police are actively searching for another German, who is believed to be the ring-leader. The authorities are determined to probe the affair to the bottom to satisfy public opinion, which demands a most vigorous suppression of German intrigues.

GERMAN POLICY.

COUNT TISZA DEFENDS SUBMARINISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 23.

Count Tisza, in the House of Deputies at Budapest, vigorously defended the German policy which, he asserted, since 1871 had been one of peaceful cultural expansion and threatened the vital interests of no nations. He accused France and Russia of constant intriguing. It was most natural that Germany should strive to pursue a colonial policy.

He declared if the war were concluded, as the enemies imagined, no agreement could assure a lasting peace. He justified submarinism, which he regarded optimistically.

SUBMARINE BRUTALITY.

SHOCKING TALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Recd. 0-40 a.m., Feb. 24.

One of the worst instances of deliberate submarine brutality at present recorded, is revealed in the case of Lowestoft a fishing smack, which was stopped on the 13th inst. 46 miles from land. The skipper and crew were ordered to board the submarine and a German sailor placed bombs on board the smack, after collecting all the provisions. The crew of the smack were then ordered into the boat and told to pull away. They were picked up 68 hours later after exposure to bitter cold and heavy weather. They were without food and water the whole time.

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE IMPUDENCE.

SPANISH CAPTAIN'S COURAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Feb. 23.

Recd. 0-40 a.m., Feb. 24.

An Austrian submarine held up the Spanish steamer Victoria Eugenia, from Buenos Ayres, off Tarragona and demanded the surrender of eight British subjects, who were on board. The Captain pointed out that the ship was in territorial waters and said that he would sink her before giving up the men. The submarine then withdrew.

The steamer received an ovation on her arrival at Barcelona.

ROSALIE'S CREW.

9 SAVED AND 21 LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Recd. 8-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

Nine of the crew of the sunken Cardiff steamer Rosalie have been saved and the remaining twenty-one including all officers were lost.

CARSO'S CREW.

4 PRISONERS, REMAINDER LANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Recd. 8-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

The captain, the chief engineer and two of the crew of the sunken Cardiff steamer Carso were made prisoners. The remainder have been landed.

TORPEDOED SKOGLAND.

5 AMERICANS ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Recd. 0-40 a.m., Feb. 24.

The American consul at Barcelona re-

BRITISH PRISONERS. NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL FOR RELEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Recd. 8-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton stated that the civilian and military British prisoners respectively, were: in Germany 4,500 and 34,500, Austria 200 and 250, Bulgaria nil and 550, and Turkey 700 and 10,800, including 8,900 Indians.

The Government was about to make a proposal to the Turks, which would have the effect of releasing 20 per cent. of the prisoners.

The treatment of prisoners in Austria completely contrasted with the treatment they received in Germany.

EXCHANGE OF CIVILIAN PRISONERS.

IDEA ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hope stated that the idea of general exchange of civilian prisoners had been abandoned.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE

PERSONNEL OF AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 21.

Recd. 7-20 a.m., Feb. 23.

The Government has approved the delegation to the Imperial Conference consisting of Mr. Hughes, Sir William Irvine and Sir John Forrest. The date of departure is not fixed.

MR. WALTER LONG TO REPRESENT CROWN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Long announced that he would represent the Crown Colonies at the Imperial War Conference.

ports that there were five Americans on board the torpedoed Swedish steamer Skogland.

JOHN MILES OF LONDON.

MISERY OF CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Recd. 0-40 a.m., Feb. 24.

Four injured and two dead members of the crew of the sunken steamer John Miles of London have been landed and fourteen others are missing.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST.

AGAINST GERMAN TORPEDOING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 23.

Recd. 8-45 p.m., Feb. 23.

The Swedish Government has protested to Germany against the torpedoing of the Swedish steamer Vaering and the sailing-ship Hugo Hamilton.

REGULAR PASSENGER COMMUNICATION.

GERMANY'S OFFER TO SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Recd. 0-40 a.m., Feb. 24.

It is announced that Germany has offered Spain a regular passenger communication to Falmouth on similar terms to the offer made to the United States.

DISSATISFACTION AT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 23.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in Norway with the Government's policy at home and abroad owing to economic conditions.

A movement is on foot in favour of the formation of a national government.

SERIOUS FOOD DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.

MUNICIPAL APPROPRIATION OF MONEY URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 23.

The Mayor to-day received three deputations of East Side women who tearfully declared that children were starving owing to the dearth of food, and urged the municipal appropriation of a million dollars to purchase provisions for the poor. The Mayor promised to investigate the conditions.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

London, February 21.—The "Times" Athens correspondent says, seven-eighths of an ounce of bread per head was served out on Saturday. Macaroni and similar foods are plentiful but dear.

There have been food riots in New York on account of increased prices of vegetable.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS ON ITS REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Recd. 2-40 p.m., Feb. 23.

The report of the Committee on commercial and industrial policy under the chairmanship of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, is variously commented upon in the press.

The "Morning Post" rejoices at the unanimity of the report, as furnishing evidence of the educational influence of the war which has reduced the old divisions to their true proportions.

"The Times" says the striking unanimity and largeness of views of the Committee will encourage the confident hope of an agreement at the Imperial Conference.

The "Daily Mail" considers that the war has ended the preference controversy for ever. It says that Mr. Lloyd George, who is trusted by the Empire, as perhaps no statesman has ever been before, may be trusted to see that the new recommendations do not remain a dead letter.

The "Daily Chronicle" thinks that few will disagree with the Committee's first resolution and agreement may not be difficult regarding the second, but the third means a direct plunge into the old Chamberlainite policy with additional complications due to the fact that we have now got the Allies.

"The Daily News" says a more surprising document can rarely have been issued. The whole discussion is really absurd at the present stage. The war has not changed the hard facts on which 'fair trade' and its aliases has hitherto come to grief.

EAST LONDON EXPLOSION.

VERDICT OF DEATH FROM MISADVENTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 23.

A verdict of death from misadventure was returned at the inquest on the several victims of the great East London explosion. The Coroner said there was nothing to suggest that it was other than a pure accident.

MR. GERARD REACHES MADRID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Feb. 22.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 23.

Mr. Gerard has arrived here from Berlin.

MR. TILAK.

PROHIBITED TO ENTER DELHI.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 23.

The following order prohibiting Mr. Tilak from entering the Delhi Province was served on him this afternoon by Mr. Boyd, District Superintendent of Poona:—Whereas in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A., L.L.B., now resident in Poona City, has acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, the Chief Commissioner hereby orders and directs in pursuance of the provisions of the Defence of India Act 4 of 1915, section 2 and Rule 8 of the rules made thereunder by the Government of India and published in notification No. 55 dated the 3rd December 1915, that the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak shall not, after the date of the receipt of this order by him, enter, reside or remain within the limits of the Province of Delhi, and the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak is hereby warned that in case of any breach of the aforesaid order he will be liable to prosecution under Rule 5 of the Rules contained in the above-mentioned notification No. 86 dated 9th December 1915.

(Sd.) W. M. HAILEY,

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Dated 16th February 1917.

UNFOUNDED INFORMATION.

It is understood from an authoritative source that Mr. Tilak did not intend to visit the Delhi Province, nor was he invited to do so.

Regarding the recent order of the Punjab Government Mr. Tilak sent to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab on the 19th February from Bombay, a wire to the following effect:—Order surprising. I never intended visiting Punjab, nor invited. There fore information that I intended to visit Punjab and there act prejudicially to public safety is entirely false. Please wire substance of information given to your Government to enable me to seek redress.

No reply has yet been received to this wire though it was prepaid.

THE BUOY INCIDENT.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO INVESTIGATE THOROUGHLY.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The following is the full text of the Indian Defence Force Bill which Sir Charles Monro, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces in India laid before the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday last.

The object of the Bill is to constitute an Indian Defence Force which will be liable to military service in India. It provides for the compulsory enrolment of European British subjects between the ages of 16 and 50, with certain exceptions specified in the Schedule. In the case of persons other than European British subjects provision is made for the constitution of special corps or units in which persons who offer themselves for enrolment within a certain period and who satisfy such conditions as may be prescribed under the law may be enrolled. Military service will be of two kinds, local and general. The Bill provides that European British subjects between the ages of 18 and 41, and persons other than European British subjects who offer themselves for enrolment, will be liable to general military service, and may be required to serve in any part of India. European British subjects between the ages of 16 and 18, and 41 and 50 will be liable to local military service, and will not be required to serve outside the limits of prescribed local areas. All persons enrolled for military service will be subject to such rules and regulations as may be made, and persons called out for general military service will become subject to military law. Provision is made in clause 9 for the summary determination of disputes as to whether any person is liable to the provisions of the law. There is also a provision for the issue of certificates of exemption on the grounds stated in clause 11 of the Bill. It is clearly impossible to provide in the body of the measure for all details to meet the varying conditions which prevail in a country like India, and therefore a wide power of making rules and regulations has been conferred in clauses 13 to 15 of the Bill.

C. C. MONRO, General.

17th February, 1917.

A BILL

TO

Constitute an Indian Defence Force and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is necessary to constitute an Indian Defence Force, and compulsorily to enrol for service in that Force certain European British subjects, but, in the case of others, it is deemed sufficient for the present to take powers to enrol for such service only such persons as may offer themselves for enrolment; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Short title, extent Indian Defence Force Act, 1917.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas, and applies also to European British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

(3) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

“European British subject” means a European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.—V of 1898.

“Prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

3. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February, 1917, was ordinarily resident in India or thereafter becomes so resident and who for the time being has attained the age of eighteen years and has not attained the age of forty-one years, and who is not within the exceptions set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be deemed to be enrolled for general military service within the meaning of this Act.

Provided that, if any person referred to in this section whilst engaged in actual military employment of which fact the Commander-in-Chief in India shall be the sole judge, attain the age of forty-one years, such person shall continue to serve for such additional period not exceeding one year as the prescribed military authority may direct.

4. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February, 1917, was ordinarily resident in India, or thereafter becomes so resident, and who for the time being has attained the age of forty-one years but has not attained the age of fifty years, and who is not within the exceptions set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be deemed to be enrolled for local military service within the meaning of this Act.

5. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February, 1917, was ordinarily resident in India, or thereafter becomes so resident, and who for the time being has attained the age of fifty years, and who is not within the exceptions set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be deemed to be enrolled for local military service within the meaning of this Act.

6. Every person deemed to be enrolled for military service, whether local or general, shall, as from the commencement of this Act, be deemed to be enrolled in the Indian Defence Force, and may be appointed to such corps or unit thereof as he may thereafter be assigned to, and shall, if he is a person deemed to be enrolled for general military service, be liable to serve in any part of India.

7. (1) Every person deemed to be enrolled for local military service, shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be made under this Act.

Provided that no such rule or regulation shall require any such person to serve outside the limits of the prescribed local area.

(2) Every such person shall, when being trained or otherwise acting with any corps or portion of a corps enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, be deemed to be a member of that corps, and the said Act shall apply accordingly in so far as it is not inconsistent with any rules or regulations made under sub-section (1).

8. (1) Every person deemed to be enrolled for general military service, shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be made under this Act.

(2) Every such person, when called out in the prescribed manner for general military service, shall be subject to the provisions of the Army Act, and any orders or regulations made thereunder, whereupon the said Act, orders and regulations shall apply to him as if the same were enacted in this Act, and as if such persons held the same rank in the Army as he holds for the time being in the Indian Defence Force.

9. If any question arises, with reference to this Act, whether any person is a European British subject or is “ordinarily resident” in British India, or is within the exceptions set out in the Schedule or as to the age of any person, the prescribed authority shall apply to the District Magistrate or to an officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, in the district or local area in which the person to whom the dispute relates is for the time being, and such Magistrate or other officer, after hearing such persons or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard, shall summarily determine the question, and the decision of such Magistrate or other officer shall be final for all the purposes of this Act.

10. If any person who is deemed to be enrolled for military service whether local or general disobeys any notice or order calling him out for such service, any District or Chief Presidency Magistrate may, on the application of the prescribed authority, cause such person to be arrested and brought before him, and if the Magistrate is satisfied that he is a person to whom section 3, 4 or 5 of this Act applies, and who has been called out for such service, the Magistrate without prejudice to any penalty which such person may have incurred shall make over such person to the custody of the military authorities.

11. (1) Application may be made to the prescribed authority by, or (subject to rules made under this Act) in respect of, any person referred to in section 3, 4 or 5, for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption under the provisions of this Act on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that it is expedient in the national interest that he should instead of being employed in military service be engaged in other work; or

(b) if he is being educated or trained for any work that it is expedient in the national interest that he should continue to be so educated or trained; or

(c) ill-health or infirmity; and the prescribed authority, if it considers the grounds of the application established, shall grant such a certificate.

(2) The Governor General in Council may also, by order in writing, direct the issue to such persons or class of persons, as he thinks fit, of certificates of exemption if he is satisfied that such a course is desirable in the national interest.

(3) Any certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, and may be renewed, varied or withdrawn at any time by the authority which granted it, and may provide that a person liable to general military service shall perform local military service.

Provided that every conditional or temporary certificate shall state the conditions under which or the period for which it is granted.

(4) If, for the purpose of obtaining exemption for himself or any other person or

time being has attained the age of sixteen years but has not attained the age of eighteen years, shall be deemed to be enrolled for local military service, but shall only be liable to such military training as may be provided for by regulations made under this Act, and shall not be liable to any other form of military service.

6. Every person deemed to be enrolled for military service, whether local or general, shall, as from the commencement of this Act, be deemed to be enrolled in the Indian Defence Force, and may be appointed to such corps or unit thereof as he may thereafter be assigned to, and shall, if he is a person deemed to be enrolled for general military service, be liable to serve in any part of India.

7. (1) Every person deemed to be enrolled for local military service, shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be made under this Act.

Provided that no such rule or regulation shall require any such person to serve outside the limits of the prescribed local area.

(2) Every such person shall, when being trained or otherwise acting with any corps or portion of a corps enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, be deemed to be a member of that corps, and the said Act shall apply accordingly in so far as it is not inconsistent with any rules or regulations made under sub-section (1).

8. (1) Every person deemed to be enrolled for general military service, shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be made under this Act.

(2) Every such person, when called out in the prescribed manner for general military service, shall be subject to the provisions of the Army Act, and any orders or regulations made thereunder, whereupon the said Act, orders and regulations shall apply to him as if the same were enacted in this Act, and as if such persons held the same rank in the Army as he holds for the time being in the Indian Defence Force.

9. If any question arises, with reference to this Act, whether any person is a European British subject or is “ordinarily resident” in British India, or is within the exceptions set out in the Schedule or as to the age of any person, the prescribed authority shall apply to the District Magistrate or to an officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, in the district or local area in which the person to whom the dispute relates is for the time being, and such Magistrate or other officer, after hearing such persons or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard, shall summarily determine the question, and the decision of such Magistrate or other officer shall be final for all the purposes of this Act.

10. If any person who is deemed to be enrolled for military service whether local or general disobeys any notice or order calling him out for such service, any District or Chief Presidency Magistrate may, on the application of the prescribed authority, cause such person to be arrested and brought before him, and if the Magistrate is satisfied that he is a person to whom section 3, 4 or 5 of this Act applies, and who has been called out for such service, the Magistrate without prejudice to any penalty which such person may have incurred shall make over such person to the custody of the military authorities.

11. (1) Application may be made to the prescribed authority by, or (subject to rules made under this Act) in respect of, any person referred to in section 3, 4 or 5, for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption under the provisions of this Act on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that it is expedient in the national interest that he should instead of being employed in military service be engaged in other work; or

(b) if he is being educated or trained for any work that it is expedient in the national interest that he should continue to be so educated or trained; or

(c) ill-health or infirmity; and the prescribed authority, if it considers the grounds of the application established, shall grant such a certificate.

(2) The Governor General in Council may also, by order in writing, direct the issue to such persons or class of persons, as he thinks fit, of certificates of exemption if he is satisfied that such a course is desirable in the national interest.

(3) Any certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, and may be renewed, varied or withdrawn at any time by the authority which granted it, and may provide that a person liable to general military service shall perform local military service.

Provided that every conditional or temporary certificate shall state the conditions under which or the period for which it is granted.

(4) If, for the purpose of obtaining exemption for himself or any other person or

for the purpose of obtaining the renewal, variation, or withdrawal of a certificate, any person makes a false statement or false representation, to any authority under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

12. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, constitute, in any local area which he may specify in the notification, corps or units for the enrolment in the Indian Defence Force of persons other than European British subjects, who satisfy the prescribed conditions and, within six months from the commencement of this Act, fit them selves for enrolment for general military service, and such persons may be enrolled accordingly in the prescribed manner.

(2) Every person enrolled in a corps or unit constituted under sub-section (1) shall be liable to serve in any part of India, and shall be subject to all rules and regulations that may be made under this Act relating to his corps or unit, and shall not quit such corps or unit except in the prescribed manner.

(3) Every such person shall, when called out in the prescribed manner for general military service, be subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, and the rules made there under whereupon the said Act and rules shall apply to him as if he held the same rank in the Indian Army as he holds for the time being in the Indian Defence Force.—VIII of 1911.

13. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) prescribe authorities for the purposes of sections 9 and 10;

(b) constitute authorities and prescribe the procedure of such authorities for the purpose of considering applications for exemption from military service;

(c) prescribe the time within which, and the form in which, such application may be made and the persons other than the person to be exempted by whom it may be made;

(d) prescribe the conditions subject to which persons other than European British subjects should be permitted to offer themselves for general military service;

(e) prescribe the military or other obligations to which persons or any class of persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall respectively be liable; constitute or specify Courts for the trial and punishment of breaches of such obligations; prescribe the procedure to be followed by such Courts; and provide for the enforcement or carrying out of the orders or sentences of such Courts;

(f) provide for the medical examination of persons liable to general military service;

(g) provide for the calling out and all purposes ancillary thereto of persons or any class of persons liable to general military service, and constitute authorities for the purpose of assisting in the selection of persons to be so called out; and

(h) provide for any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed.

(3) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof of any order or notice issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

(4) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

14. (1) The Commander-in-Chief in India may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, specify the summary and minor punishments for breach of any rule made under this Act to which persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall be liable, without the intervention of a Court, and the officer or officers by whom and the extent to which such summary and minor punishments may be awarded.

(2) No punishment exceeding in severity imprisonment in military custody for a period of seven days shall be imposed as a summary punishment, and no punishment involving any kind of imprisonment shall be imposed as a minor punishment.

15. (1) The Commander-in-Chief in India may make regulations providing generally for all details connected with the organization, personnel, duties, and military training of any persons liable to military service or training under this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—

(a) specify the units, whether of regular troops or any other military force with which any person or class of persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall serve or undergo military training, or constitute special military units for that purpose;

(b) specify the courses of training or instruction to be followed by

any person or class of persons liable to military service or training under this Act; and

(c) provide for and regulate the remuneration, allowances, gratuities or compensation (if any) to be paid to any person or class of persons undergoing military service or training under this Act or to their dependants.

(3) Regulations made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof of any order or notice issued under the authority of any such regulation shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

16. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any person confined in a prison or lunatic asylum.

17. The Governor General in Council may disband any corps or unit constituted under this Act.

18. The provisions of the Registration Ordinance, 1917, shall be in force during the continuance of this Act, and shall have effect as if they had been enacted in this Act.—(I of 1917).

THE SCHEDULE.
[See sections 3 and 4.]

(1) Members of His Majesty's naval and military forces or of the Royal Indian Marine Service other than Volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869.—(XX of 1869).

(2) Persons in Holy Orders or regular Ministers of any religious denomination.

(3) Persons who have at any time since the beginning of the war been prisoners of war, captured or interned by the enemy or have been released or exchanged.

PRESS COMMENTS.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

Commenting on the Defence of India Bill, the “Civil and Military Gazette” says:—There can be no doubt of the patriotic response which will be made to the Government's call for service. The burden will be no light one and it will put a severe strain on a community which, though its most able critics never realize the fact, has already suffered a good deal from overwork and shorthandedness, which are directly traceable to the war. Public opinion has been consistently in advance of Government in regard to India's participation in the war and this question of compulsory service for Europeans is no exception to the rule. The length of time the Government has taken in making up its mind on the matter is regrettable on many grounds and particularly, on one to which we drew attention, that is the unsuitability of the present season for the launching of a strenuous bout of military training of civilians of middle age.

Referring to the Indian units of Defence Force, the paper confesses a feeling of doubt about their proving a model of its kind.

The “Tribune” considers the Bill falling far short of Indian expectations and expresses disappointment at the difference made between Indian and European members of the force, as regards composition and grading. The paper says:—So far as we can see there is very little in the Bill and in the official speeches to make Indians very enthusiastic over the part assigned to them in the defence of their hearth and home.

The “Panjabee” considers compulsion in the case of Indians as unwise and inexpedient in the present circumstances as Government does. Referring to the Commander-in-Chief's speech where he said “If educated Indians showed themselves fit for the position they were asking for, the fulfilment of their aspiration would be most favourably considered when the time came,” the paper writes:—We realise the force of the Commander-in-Chief's general position, but we take strong exception to the last remark which would be quite appropriate in the columns of the “Pioneer,” but it does not baffle the spokesman of the Government of India. The fitness of Indians has been as fully demonstrated as it can be in the present circumstances. It is those circumstances that must change, if a further demonstration is desired.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

The “Pioneer” has no comment to-day on the compulsory service Bill but says it was accorded a warm welcome by the European and Indian members of the Council and the Viceroy delivered a short but impressive address on the subjects it was sought to achieve.

The “Leader” also hardly comments but says with regard to compulsion in the case of Europeans only, that no Indian can be pleased at the perpetration of discrimination based on race.

KARACHI, Feb. 22.

The “Daily Gazette” takes the view that the Indian Defence Act merely converts a sham into a reality. The old sham was that the volunteers in India exist for the purpose of garrisoning the country, if and when the regulars are called away for field service and that they are fit for this purpose. The new reality is that every European British subject will now not only be taught his garrisoning duties with resolute and unsparring efficiency, but for the first and probably the last time in his life, will be called upon to perform them.

Any European in India, who is not cheerfully prepared, once in his life, to accept the stern realities of military discipline and military service in this country, or ought ever to have come here. As for commercial considerations, the thing to bear in mind is that it is only our military (and also our naval) strength, which make any sort of commerce possible in war time.

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

Commenting on the Indian Defence Bill the “Madras Mail” says:—We fail, however, to see how it can provide full-time mobile units for service anywhere in India in numbers large enough to permit of solid relief of forces it is hoped to send to the front, unless, of course, business in India is reduced to chaos, which is no part of the Government's plan. Still even a few battalions relieved for despatch to the front count for something in this war and to that extent we welcome the scheme.

The “Madras Times” says:—It is a matter of very much satisfaction that the announcement was received with unanimous chorus of general approval.

The “Hindu” says:—The Indian Defence Bill really seeks to remove the first grievance, and to that extent the Government are entitled to the gratitude of the Indians throughout the country. The value of the measure lies in the military training that will be given to a large number of educated Indians, the close association in which they will move with their European comrades and the growth of the sense of responsibility for the defence of the country that is sure to grow.

The “Indian Patriot” says:—This is the greatest step that has been taken since the British came into India, and it might have been greater if it had been taken earlier, at any rate if it had been taken at the beginning of the war. That it has now been taken is an evidence of a gratifying change in the angle of vision of our rulers.

In a leading article in “New India” Mrs. Besant says: “To neglect this splendid opportunity would be as disgraceful to the Indians. It is the beginning of an avenue that leads to the citizen army of the future.”

BANKIPORE, Feb. 22.

The “Beharee” urges immediate holding of recruiting meetings.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The following are further comments on the Indian Defence Bill:—

“Capital” says:—It is our business to do all in our power to help the military authorities to perform with success the task of magnitude and difficulty.

The “Empire” hails the Bill as comprehensive, and says the wise and considerate terms of service do not seem particularly hard upon any individual.

The “Bengalee” acknowledges that a great opportunity has been opened out to Indians who should take the fullest advantage of it. The Indian units should be self-contained with Indian officers having the same designations as Europeans.

The “Amrita Bazar Patrika” welcoming the Bill says:—If Indians be admitted to the military force on equal terms with Englishmen, tens of thousands will volunteer. Battalions should be formed out of men interned under the Defence of India Act.

The local vernacular papers are unanimous in support of the Bill, the keynote of the comment being that there should be no distinction between Indians and Europeans in the Army.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

Commenting on the Defence Force bill the “Leader” says:—A similar measure would have aroused widespread enthusiasm if it had come in the beginning of the war, but surprise should not be expressed if, at the present time, it is not greeted with effusive warmth.

Referring to the pay offered to Indians the paper says, it is likely to be found quite inadequate by members of the educated classes, and considers, this will be a possible drawback to Indians of the educated classes who may be quite willing to serve, but may be prevented by their economic circumstances from making the necessary sacrifice.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. P. Williams, 51st Sikhs, officiates as Second-in-Command, Zhoib Militia.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. H. Potts, Assistant Collector of Customs, is granted three months' extension of leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major R. C. Ross, 6th Infantry, and Captain B. S. Ward, 99th Infantry, are granted temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonels.

The following are appointed to Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Infantry Branch:—To be Captain, H. C. Sparkes; to be Lieutenants, J. A. Cherry, J. R. Reynolds; to be 2nd-Lieutenants, A. H. Greening, H. B. Holmes, S. H. Oxenham, F. G. Gibb, C. A. Ewart, J. S. C. Eagan, C. E. H. Hindley, G. R. Holland and H. M. Knight.

Majors H. V. M. Langtry, Supernumerary List, and D. H. McNeill, 19th Lancers, are promoted to Lieut-Colonels.

The following promotions in the Indian Medical Service are notified:—

Captains A. F. Hamilton, A. D. White, A. A. McNeill, N. M. Wilson, J. S. O'Neill and W. S. Nelson are promoted to Lieut-Colonels.

Colonel G. R. P. Denny, I.M.S., retires from service.

Volunteer Officers' Decorations are conferred on Major N. W. Faith, Bombay Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Macpherson is appointed Shipwright Surveyor and Superintending Engineer, Burma.

HAVE THEY MODERATION.

“Have thou moderation in all things; keep thyself from wild joy and from wailing sorrow; strive to hold thy soul in harmony and concord, like the strings of a well-tuned harp,” said Pythagoras.

“To possess a sane outlook on life is a prime requisite for living long,” says Dr. O. H. Lerrigo in the “New York Outlook.”

“Serenity, courage, poise, determination, all are important factors. It may be that there is a physiologic centre which controls the ageing of the body, as is claimed, but even so, we may be sure that it reacts to these psychic influences.”

vide full-time mobile units for service anywhere in India in numbers large enough to permit of solid relief of forces it is hoped to send to the front, unless, of course, business in India is reduced to chaos, which is no part of the Government's plan. Still even a few battalions relieved for despatch to the front count for something in this war and to that extent we welcome the scheme.

The “Madras Times” says:—It is a matter of very much satisfaction that the announcement was received with unanimous chorus of general approval.

The “Hindu” says:—The Indian Defence Bill really seeks to remove the first grievance, and to that extent the Government are entitled to the gratitude of the Indians throughout the country. The value of the measure lies in the military training that will be given to a large number of educated Indians, the close association in which they will move with their European comrades and the growth of the sense of responsibility for the defence of the country that is sure to grow.

The “Indian Patriot” says:—This is the greatest step that has been taken since the British came into India, and it might have been greater if it had been taken earlier, at any rate if it had been taken at the beginning of the war. That it has now been taken is an evidence of a gratifying change in the angle of vision of our rulers.

In a leading article in “New India” Mrs. Besant says: “To neglect this splendid opportunity would be as disgraceful to the Indians. It is the beginning of an avenue that leads to the citizen army of the future.”

BANKIPORE, Feb. 22.

The “Beharee” urges immediate holding of recruiting meetings.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The following are further comments on the Indian Defence Bill:—

“Capital” says:—It is our business to do all in our power to help the military authorities to perform with success the task of magnitude and difficulty.

The “Empire” hails the Bill as comprehensive, and says the wise and considerate terms of service do not seem particularly hard upon any individual.

The “Bengalee” acknowledges that a great opportunity has been opened out to Indians who should take the fullest advantage of it. The Indian units should be self-contained with Indian officers having the same designations as Europeans.

The “Amrita Bazar Patrika” welcoming the Bill says:—If Indians be admitted to the military force on equal terms with Englishmen, tens of thousands will volunteer. Battalions should be formed out of men interned under the Defence of India Act.

The local vernacular papers are unanimous in support of the Bill, the keynote of the comment being that there should be no distinction between Indians and Europeans in the Army.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

Commenting on the Defence Force bill the “Leader” says:—A similar measure would have aroused widespread enthusiasm if it had come in the beginning of the war, but surprise should not be expressed if, at the present time

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT BARODA.

OPENING OF A NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Feb. 23.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon accompanied by the Hon. Inigo Freeman Thomas, Secretary, Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Captain C. M. Rigby, Surgeon, and Captains A. K. MacEwan and the Earl of Lathom, A.D.C.'s, arrived here this morning by special train. The station was decorated. Their Excellencies were received on the platform by his Highness the Maharaja and the Resident. A Guard of Honour of the British troops with band and colours were drawn up on the platform and paid the customary honours. A Guard of Honour of the State troops, which were drawn up outside the railway station, presented arms and a salute of 17 guns was fired. His Excellency accompanied by his Highness inspected the State Guard of Honour and the party then motored to the Palace.

Their Excellencies accompanied by the Maharaja and Maharani proceeded at about 10 o'clock to open the new General Hospital. They were received on arrival at the hospital by the Dewan and members of the committee. The Dewan read the report, after which his Highness formally requested Lord Willingdon to open the new hospital. Lord Willingdon, in performing the ceremony, thanked his Highness for the honour and congratulated him on the excellent medical relief in the city. His Excellency also warmly thanked the Maharaja for placing his beautiful bungalow in Bombay at the disposal of the Government for wounded officers, and continuing, said that their Highnesses must have been inconvenienced, but the thought of officers enjoying home comforts would be some compensation.

The party then went round the newly opened hospital, inspecting the various wards.

Their Excellencies after opening the hospital motored to the Museum. They were taken over the Museum by Messrs. Masani and Kang. Afterwards, they visited the Picture Gallery. Messrs. Coyle and S. Fysee Rahamin explained the collection of Indian pictures to their Excellencies.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED ARRESTED IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

The trial of Dr. Mathura Singh, lately of Shanghai, who was recently arrested in Russian territory in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy case, has been going on in the central jail, Lahore, before the special tribunal consisting of Mr. C. A. Barron I.C.S., President, Major Frizelle, Sessions Judge and Rai Bahadur Gopal Das Bhandari.

Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, having finished his opening address, the evidence is being now taken and will be finished in a few days.

It may be remembered that Mr. Ellis, the former President, described Mathura Singh, who originally belonged to Jhelum, as a notorious firebrand.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

FAREWELL TRIBUTE TO RETIRING CHIEF JUSTICE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

An impressive ceremony took place this morning in the Chief Court when Sir Donald Johnstone, the retiring Chief Justice, received a farewell tribute from the bar. All the eight judges were seated on the bench and the spacious court hall was crowded with barristers, advocates and pleaders and court staff. The Hon. Mr. Shah, Vice-President of Chief Court bar, made an appreciative speech, referring to the judicial temperament of the retiring judge, the courtesy and consideration the bar invariably received from him, and the confidence he inspired by reason of his patient hearing. Sir Donald Johnstone made a suitable reply, expressing pleasure that his performance of duty elicited their approval and stating that mutual confidence and goodwill was the foundation of all social relations. He then paid a touching farewell to all.

Sir Donald, it is understood, intends to pay a visit to Kashmir prior to his departure for England.

CURES STOMACH TROUBLE OR MONEY BACK.

A REMARKABLE GUARANTEE.

The contention of numerous authorities that over 90 per cent. of all stomach troubles are either directly or indirectly due to acidity or food fermentation, seems to be amply proven by the uniformly instant relief experienced by sufferers, who take half a teaspoonful of pure bisulphate of magnesia in little water immediately after eating. Many dyspeptics, however, have tried so many highly praised remedies without obtaining relief, that they have begun to think nothing can help them. It is therefore a matter of pleasant surprise to these people, to learn that every bottle of bisulphate of magnesia is accompanied by a firm guarantee to return the purchase price if it fails to give complete satisfaction—proof positive that bisulphate of magnesia is the most remarkable remedy ever known for dyspepsia, indigestion, acidity, flatulence and stomach troubles generally.

THE ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

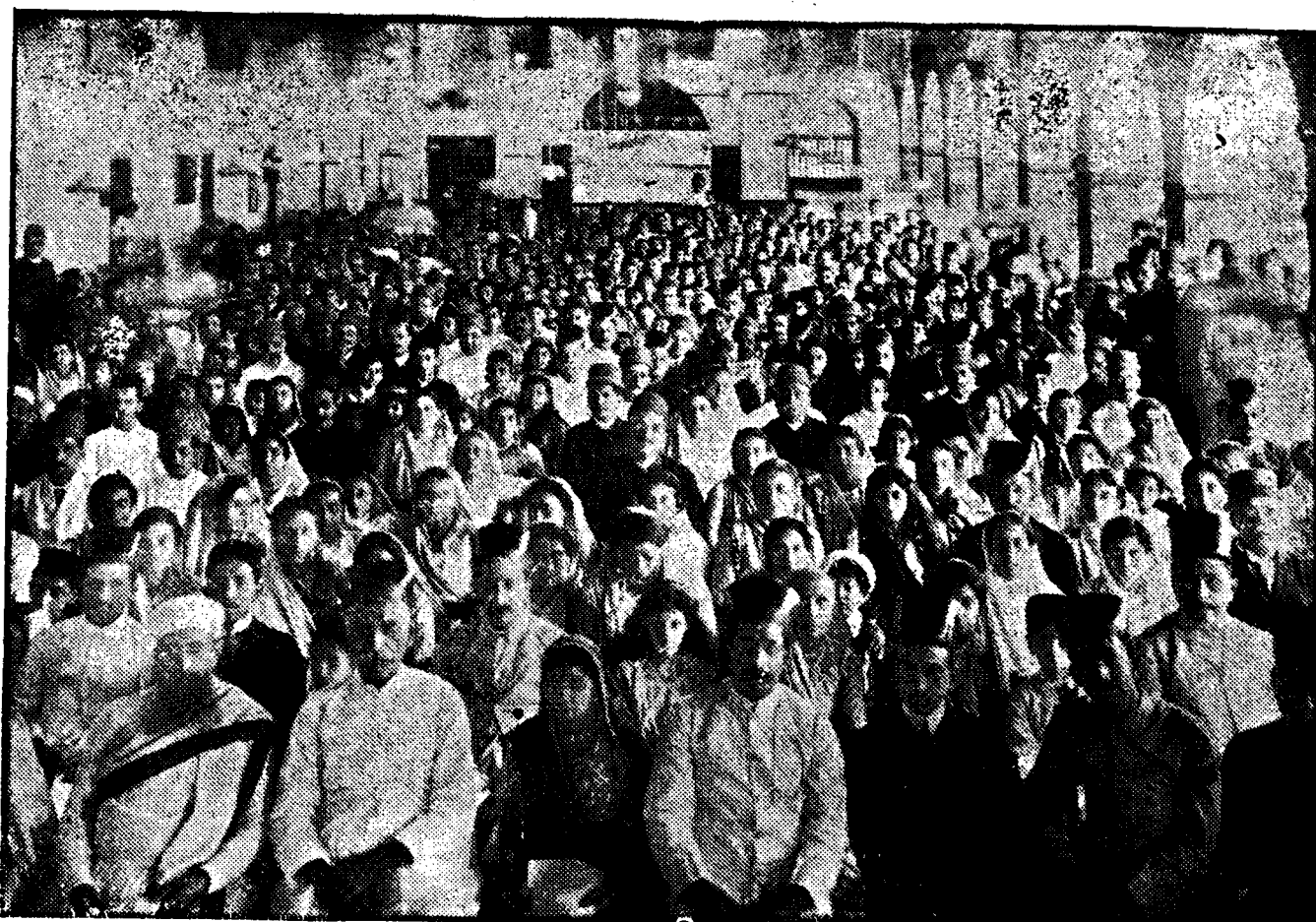


Photo by Mr. S. H. Lord, Matheran and Bombay.

Taken on the occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Brotherhood held at Allibaug (Bombay) on the 20th instant.

P. W. D. COMMITTEE AT MADRAS.

SITTINGS CLOSED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

The P. W. D. Committee met this morning at the Council Chamber and examined three more witnesses.

Mr. C. F. Mullings, Officiating Superintending Engineer, examined said the estimates received by him from the District Roads related to small works of less than Rs. 5,000. He also pointed out that most mistakes in estimates prepared by the District Boards were due to carelessness and not to want of engineering knowledge.

Mr. W. H. James, Principal of the Engineering College, Madras, pointed out that the engineering course of the local college was a year longer than that of most other colleges and that the standard of engineering was as high as in England.

Mr. Venkatesa Iyer, a private engineer, was last examined. He said there was a good deal of favouritism in the matter of making payments to the contractors.

The Committee has finished sitting in Madras and proceeds to Calcutta.

LIGHTING OF CALCUTTA.

SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF GAS ASSURED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Owing to restrictions placed on the supply of coal and consequent dearth and high price for that mineral, the Calcutta Corporation was forced to consider seriously the problem of street lighting. It seemed as if it would become necessary to economise by lighting up every alternate lamp. Calcutta has, however, been saved from this situation. The Oriental Gas Company approached the Government on the subject, stating their position and the great inconvenience which would result to the people of Calcutta, and Government have replied assuring them of a sufficient quantity of coal for the proper lighting of Calcutta on the present scale.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 22.

There were 19,879 cases and 15,339 deaths from plague in India during the week ending February 17th. The following are the provincial figures:—Bombay Presidency and Sind 4,611 deaths, Madras Presidency 509, Bengal Presidency 1, Bihar and Orissa 1,252, United Provinces 4,769, the Punjab 94, Burma 233, Central Provinces 1,793, Mysore State 277, Hyderabad State 1,443, Central India 271, and Rajputana 36.

TRIVEDI'S HIGHLY SCENTED REGISTERED MANGALORE MEDICATED SNUFF.

To use this Snuff is a sweet pleasure to all. It effects a gigantic remedy to those who are suffering from Hysteria, Inactivity, of brain, Headache, Semi-headache, Pile, Cold, Catarrh, Beginning of Cataract, and every sort of tooth and mouth disease. Price per bottle Annas 6; three bottles Rs. 1; dozen Rs. 2-12-0. Sample free postage extra. Except this in Trivedi's Factory mentioned below. Snuff prepared Mangalore-Macrob, Madras-Rose Macrob, black and yellow gwastel and yellow grind can be had ready in tin boxes. AGENTS WANTED; Write to:—

A. N. TRIVEDI BROS.
Snuff Merchants,
AHMEDABAD.

TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

SOME EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF THE STATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 22.

Yesterday also education continued to engage the consideration of the Assembly. As many as 42 members have taken up this subject. The persistent complaint of the people since the introduction of the School Final Examination was that those who were qualified for admission to the college were not given admission to the Intermediate Class. Consequently the natives of Travancore have been forced to seek admission in colleges in the Madras Presidency outside Travancore. Over 500 students were thus studying in other colleges, though the State maintains a first grade college. On account of this attitude of the European Principal several kept away from continuing their college studies. Members observed that such an attitude on the part of the college authorities was highly detrimental to the future interests of the State, as by this step the doors of higher education were closed to several young men, who were hungering for it. The members thanked the Dewan for his beneficent interference in this matter, which afforded some measure of relief, but the hostile attitude of the college authorities was mainly responsible for this undesirable state of affairs.

The Dewan promised to look into the grievances. The spread of technical and industrial education was vigorously urged by some members, while members of depressed classes thanked the Dewan for the concession given them in the matter of education and asked for larger facilities. The Mahomedan members wanted greater impetus being granted for the education of their children. Special consideration has been shown them by the present Dewan, for which they conveyed their grateful acknowledgments. Last evening the Dewan gave the members of the Assembly a musical entertainment at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall.

NEW RESIDENT.

LATER.

This afternoon a Darbar was held by his Highness the Maharajah in connection with the appointment of Mr. H. L. Braidwood, Collector of Chittoor, as Resident, Travancore.

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 23.

This morning there was a levee at the Residence, when the Dewan introduced all the State officials to Mr. Braidwood, the new Resident, who spent a few minutes with each officer, asking questions concerning his office or department.

AN ERUDITE STONEMASON.

"You mention the death of Mr. George Sherborn (not Shelburn), of Twickenham, a stonemason, who was proud of having cut the letters on the stone that covers the remains of Charles Dickens in Westminster Abbey," says a correspondent in "The Times."

"When I was curate some years ago in the classic village I became acquainted with him, and found him a most interesting man and a scholar, self-taught, of much erudition. In Dean Stanley's time he was employed at Westminster Abbey, and the Dean used to ask his advice about the restoration of some of the most famous monuments there."

"Mr. Sherborn was more than a stonemason, he was an artist of no little merit. He belonged to the yeoman family of Sherborn of that place. Mr. Sherborn's knowledge of languages was marvellous. Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish came easily to him."

AND LET ME GO

Shylock: Give me my principal and let me go.
Portia: He shall have merely justice.
The "New Europe" very handsomely applies these famous words to the present mood of the Kaiser and his judges—the Allies.

FASHIONABLE PARSİ WEDDING.

NOTABLE GATHERING AT READY-MONEY HOUSE, BOMBAY.

Miss Dina, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Mehta of Fairholme, Cliff Parade, was married to Captain S. D. Ratnagar, I.M.S. of the 94th Russell's Infantry on the 19th February. The ceremony took place at Ready-money House kindly lent for the occasion by Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir. Shamsul Ulama Dr. J. J. Modi and Dastur Minocher Jamasp officiated. A large and representative gathering of friends and relatives consisting of Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis were present to witness the ceremony. The splendid mansion of the popular Parsi baronet was dazzling with splendour and thousands of lights artistically arranged added greatly to its effect. The bride was beautifully dressed in a white crepe de chine Sari, richly worked all over in silver. She wore a diamond necklace the gift of the bridegroom, diamond bracelets and rings, gifts of the father and mother, and diamond and pearl ear-rings, the gift of Mr. Mangaldas G. Parekh. There were also other numerous and costly presents to the bride, which were arranged in the beautiful drawing room—chief among them were as under:—

PRESENTS.

From Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mehta: 2 Diamond Bracelets, 2 Diamond Rings, 2 Diamond and Pearl Earrings, String of Pearls; From bridegroom Diamond Necklaces; From brothers Gold bracelet, watch; From sister, Aloo (Mehta) Pesset with Tray; From Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Mulla Diamond Pendant; From Mr. Mangaldas G. Parekh Diamond and Pearl Earrings; From Miss N. P. Karkade and Diamond Ring; From Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Dalal Silver Bridge Box, Silver Sweet Dish, and Silver Rings; From Mr. Horat Odian Complete Coffee Set; From Captain and Mrs. J. Gordon Silver Tubes; From Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Sanjana Silver Fruit Dish; From Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Ginnwalla Silver Coffee Set; From Mr. and Mrs. D. Dalal Water Pitcher; From Mr. and Mrs. Homi Commisariat Cheque for Rs. 100; From Mr. Narottam Morari Gokaldas Cheque for Rs. 51; From Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Mehta Gold Bracelet, Watch; From Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sethna Gold Bracelet, Watch; From Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Mathalowna Silver Bowls; From Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Pudumjee Silver Sweet Dish; From Mr. and Mrs. Homajee B. Mehta Silver Butter Pot; From Miss A. H. Coma Set of Silver Menu Holders; From Miss Alice Wadia Tea-Coffy, Pillow Corner, and Silver Casket Stand; From Miss Mehra J. Khambatla Coffee Cups and Saucers; From the Staff of the Mill Stores Trading Co. of 1 Ltd. Silver Flower Vase; From Miss Gool Jussawalla Umbrella; From Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Parekh Silver Belt and Chocolate Box; From Mrs. Piroibai Karai Photo Album; From Mother St. Bernard Hand Paint Cushion; From Mrs. Khorsed Matharwalla Gold Brooch; From Mr. D. F. Wadia Silver Card Case; From Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Mees Silver Bowl; From Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Vakil Silver Umbrella Handle; From Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Billimoria Gold Brooch; From Mr. and Mrs. W. Dunkerley Gold Scarf Pin; From Mr. Sorab B. Bhargucha and Venaji A. Bharguchawalla Silver Desert Plate; From Mr. and Mrs. P. R. 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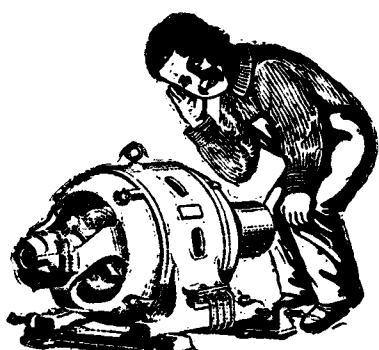
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THE EMPIRE WAR
VOICE.

INTERVIEW WITH MR.
LLOYD GEORGE.

WHAT THE IMPERIAL
COUNCIL WILL DO.

The "Daily Mail" published an important interview given by Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. Keith Murdoch, of the United Cable Service of Australasia, on the Empire War Council. The Prime Minister summarises what has to be done by the Council both as regards a single, wholehearted war policy, and when victory is won to ensure that there shall be one voice in the terms of peace. The Conference will also deal with after-the-war questions such as commerce and emigration.

"We are fighting together through the war, and we want to stand together through the peace."

This sentence from the Prime Minister summarises what all the Dominions want to know about the forthcoming Imperial War Council called by his Government. He had just left an important conference with his leading Ministers, and snatched a few minutes to talk about the purpose and scope of the Empire Council.

Never have I found Mr. Lloyd George more confident, more alert and more master of a situation than during his remarks on this subject. It is obvious that in the mind of the Government the Council is closely allied with the winning of the war and the organisation of peace the supreme purpose of Mr. Lloyd George's Administration.

"I do not wish to interfere in any way with the affairs of the great self-governing Dominions," he said: "but we took the step of urgently inviting the Premiers of the Dominions to London, in spite of the fact that it might cause much inconvenience, because we desired their advice and assistance in coming to decisions about the conduct of the war and the negotiation of peace."

EVERYTHING ON THE TABLE.

"The people of the Dominions know," said Mr. Lloyd George, "that I am not a Jingo. My record contains no journey into flamboyant Imperialism. Yet I regard this Council as marking the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Empire. The war has changed us, Heaven knows. It has taught us more than we yet understand. It has opened a new age for us. And we want to go into that new age, together with our fellows overseas, just as we have come through the darkness together and shed our blood and treasure together."

It is obvious, however, that in Mr. Lloyd George's view the first duty before the Empire War Council will be to consider the immediate business of winning the war. "The Empire War Council," said the Prime Minister, "will deal with all general questions affecting the war. The Prime Ministers, or their representatives, will be temporary members of the War Cabinet, and we propose to arrange that an matters of first-rate importance shall be considered at a series of special meetings. Nothing affecting the Dominions, the conduct of the war, or the negotiations of peace shall be excluded from its purview. There will, of course, be domestic questions which each part of the Empire must settle for itself, questions such as recruiting in the United Kingdom, or home legislation. Such domestic matters will be our only reservation, but we propose that everything else should be, so to speak, on the table."

FATE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

"Will the discussions include the fate of the German colonies?" "That is one obvious question. But there are many questions of equal moment. All difficult problems connected with the making of peace, as was stated in the Government's invitation, will be threshed out in this series of meetings. The war policy of the Empire will be clearly defined, and of great importance is what I may call the preparation for peace. That will involve not only demobilisation but such other after-the-war questions as the migration of our own people to other parts of the Empire, the settlement of soldiers on the land, and commerce and industry after the war."

"You have not hesitated to depart from precedent?" "We certainly have not. In these days we cannot hesitate because we are breaking precedents. The Empire has thrown itself heart and soul into this war, and we should be failing in our duty if we did not take every step possible to see it through and get together from time to time. You do not suppose we think that overseas nations who can raise an enormous proportion of their best manhood will not want to have a say, and a real say, in determining the use to which they are to be put. That seems to us an impossible and undemocratic proposition, and that is why one of the first acts of the new Govern-

ment was to ask the Overseas Premiers to come over, not to a formal Imperial Conference, but to sit in the Executive Cabinet of the Empire. And that is why we have arranged that a representative of India, which has rendered invaluable service to our common cause, shall be present also."

"This implies that the conference should meet as soon as possible." "Certainly the war is not won yet, and we want to concert our effort so that we may exert our maximum strength at the critical moment. Further, we are most anxious that during the last and most trying phase of the war the British Empire may present to the world an absolutely united front. Up to the present the British Government has shouldered the responsibility for the policy of the war practically alone. It now wishes to know that in its measures for prosecuting the war to a finish, and in its negotiations for peace, it will be carrying out the policy agreed upon by the representatives of the whole Empire, sitting in plenary council together."

"What about after the war?" "If you mean by that constitutional reconstruction, I can only say that it is too soon to talk about after the war. But I can say this. Things can never be the same after the war as they were before it. Five democracies, all parts of one Empire, cannot shed their blood and treasure with a heroism and disregard of cost which has been beyond all praise without leaving memories of comradeship and of great accomplishment which will never die. Of this I am certain, the people of the Empire will have found unity in the war such as never existed before it, unity not only in history but of purpose."

"What practical change in Imperial organisation that may mean I will not venture to predict, but that it will involve some change is certain. I believe all the statesmen of the Old Country and of the Dominions who have spoken about it are unanimous on that point. The forthcoming War Council, however, cannot deal with these fundamental post-war problems. But it may afford us some insight into the form which they may take."

CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE

"Then you are sanguine about the future of the Empire?" "If we see the war through, I certainly am. You are not to suppose that the great combination of peoples who make up the Empire can have stood steadfastly together, with their Allies, in order to discredit and overthrow the most brutal and inhuman machine for the destruction of human liberties which the world has ever seen and not have discovered a new bond of unity and a new ground of friendship. "We stand at this moment on the verge of the greatest liberation which the world has seen since the French Revolution and do you tell me that the peoples who have stood together and staked literally everything in order to bring that liberation about are not going to find some way of perpetuating that unity afterwards on an equal basis. I am certain they will."

"Further, there will be much for them to do. The terms of peace will be only the beginning. After they are satisfactorily arranged, we shall have to set to work to build up that ordered freedom and fraternity which is the only security for human peace and progress, and which militarism has destroyed. And is it not certain that the nations which have borne the heat and burden of the day in overthrowing that militarism will take the leading share in building that new earth which they have made possible by their sacrifices?"

"No, if we endure to the end I have small fears for the future, and not the least important of the foundations for the work we shall have to do together in the future will be this War Council of the British peoples."

BAD WAR BOOKS

"The badness of imaginative work about the war is a continual puzzle," writes Gerald Gould in the "New Statesman." "It is not indeed strange that as it were, in one view the vastness of the moral and spiritual issues; recorded literature would perhaps hardly offer a dozen instances of literary genius adequate to such a task."

"What is surprising is that war-stories seem, as a rule—there have been, of course, exceptions—to fall below, not merely their own setting, but the more general level of stories."

URGE DIVINE

BY SAINT NIHAL SINGH, Re. 1.

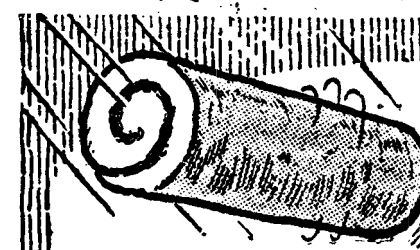
The essays comprised in this volume are varied in character. They relate to agricultural, industrial, educational, philanthropic and personal topics. There is none of them which does not point a valuable moral for India. In modernising her India has necessarily to profit by the experience of other countries. Even where the form cannot be reproduced the method is bound to be instructive. And the present essays, containing as they do the observations of an intelligent Indian, who wields a facile pen and has travelled through many lands are full of rare and useful information and are calculated to serve the object the author has avowedly in view—the uplifting of this ancient land.

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SOLICITORS' PRIVILEGE.
POWERS OF THE MILITARY
AUTHORITIES.

A point of considerable interest has been raised by the announcement of a legal correspondent of "The Times" that the attention of the Government is to be drawn to the case of a solicitor who has been placed under military detention because he refused to tell the military authorities how he came into possession of documents which he had produced for the defence of an accused man. It is stated that the military authorities claim to have acted under Regulation 53 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which reads:—

"The competent naval or military authority may by order require any person or persons of any class or description to furnish him, either verbally or in writing, with such information as may be specified in the order."

Should they be justified in their interpretation of the regulation, the scope of it will cause astonishment to litigants and lawyers generally. No legal decision has yet been given which throws light on the point, but it must be noted that the first paragraph of Regulation 53 refers only to information demanded of any person by "an officer, or by a soldier or sailor engaged on sentry, patrol or other similar duty, or by a police constable," and the questions must be "reasonably addressed." The preceding regulation gives power to stop and search vehicles, and the regulation which follows deals with the improper conveyance of letters out of the United Kingdom. It will thus be seen that from its context Regulation 53 could hardly be thought to have been intended to interfere with the professional privilege established between solicitor and client on the grounds of public policy.

Professional privilege, so far as it applies to legal matters, is not—as many laymen seem to think—the privilege of the professional man; it is the privilege of the client. It is an obligation on the legal adviser to withhold confidential communications between himself and his client. It is not based on the ground of the confidential nature of the communication, but is granted in the interests of justice. If privilege were based on the ground merely of the confidence imposed it would be wide enough often to defeat rather than assist justice. The client may refuse to waive the privilege, and it has been held that where a client had done so the Court should prevent a solicitor from making a disclosure.

There are exceptions to the rule. When an illegal purpose or a fraud is contemplated a communication to a solicitor will not be privileged, for it is no part of a solicitor's professional duty to assist in such cases. Similarly a communication made by a client to a solicitor before the commission of a crime with a view to obtaining information to help in the doing of the unlawful act is not privileged from disclosure, and this rule applies equally to civil fraud. It must also be remembered that secondary evidence may be given of privileged documents.

The construction of Regulation 53 for which, it is said, the military authorities contend would seriously interfere with the administration of the law. No legal document judicial privilege could be invaded.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FAILURE.

FRENCH CONDEMNATION OF WHITE
HOUSE PEACE.

President Wilson's conception of a peace without victory meets with little sympathy in France, where M. Briand's formula of peace by victory voices the real aspirations of the people. The "Journal des Debats" says: "Peace without victory is an idea more philosophic than political. It would be a peace in which the aggressors would be treated on the same footing as the victims. The principles of justice and morality to which the present occupant of the White House attaches so great a price ought to prevent him from wishing a solution so contrary to the penal code."

The "Temps" remarks: "It will be interesting to see what welcome Germany gives to President Wilson's new Message, and whether she will consent to divulge her conditions of peace. It is only after learning these that we shall be able to judge if the nation which planned the war, and prepared herself in view of the pitiless struggle, is ready to make the concessions which alone will permit the United States to figure among the Powers guaranteeing future peace." It is not in Germany nor Austria nor Turkey that they are ready to admit that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from potentate to potentate as if they were property. Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein, the Czechs, Yugo-Slavs, Armenians, and Syrians will applaud this new affirmation of the supremacy of right over might.

The "Gaulois" describes as disconcerting President Wilson's declaration that in order to establish a durable peace there must be neither victor nor vanquished. "This is a principle," it declares, "which no nation at war can possibly accept."

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MENTAL SPACE-TIME.
PROF. ALEXANDER'S GIFFORD
LECTURES.

In his fourth lecture at Glasgow on Monday January 22, Professor Alexander continued his discussion of "Mental space-time." Having shown in the previous lecture that, in remembering objects, the object is presented directly and is presented as past, while the act of remembering seems in the present, he proceeded to consider memory (and expectation) not of objects but of mental acts or "enjoyments," writes the Glasgow University correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian."

The memory of an "enjoyment," like the memory of an object, is not a present enjoyment, which is referred to the past. My enjoyment of myself in the past is a memory of remembering; but the recalled enjoyment is enjoyed not as present but as past. The neural process which is correlated with memory takes place in the present. But this fact is not a relevant objection, for we do not experience the neural process in our act of remembering, but only when we make the neural process the object of our contemplation. The neural process is something contemplated by an outsider, but the mental process which accompanies it is enjoyed by me as past. A higher intelligence looking on (e.g., an "angel," having as mind) sees that the neural process of my enjoyed past is physically present along with the neural process of my enjoyed present; but he would see that the two corresponding enjoyments are not both present in my mind. A neural process may thus be occupied at once by a present and a past experience—i.e., the same place may have different times. So my mental space contains both memory and expectation, and the memories occupy different places from the present enjoyments. Past and future and present are laid out alongside each other in the map of mental space. As we pass in thought through a train of past and future experiences the place of them changes in our mental space with the date of the experience.

Again, many enjoyments may occur at the same time—i.e., the present repeats itself in space or is spread out over many mental places; and a mental place may be repeated in time, for memories of the same kind belong physiologically to the same place in the brain, and thus the accompanying enjoyments also do. Mental or enjoyed space and time have the same intimacy of connection as physical or contemplated space and time. Enjoyed space and time, however, are finite, being parts of the all-embracing space and time. This result may be contrasted with the view of Bergson who gives time its rights but holds that time is deprived of its real character when it is represented as set out in space. For Bergson the past is unreal, except as an element in the present. In Professor Alexander's view the past is real, but it is retained in our experience as past, not as present. On the strength of experience, whether contemplated or enjoyed, time is spatialised intrinsically, and to represent time spatially is not a weakness of our imaginations, but accords with its real nature.

INDIA IN THE EMPIRE.

MEETING OF THE LONDON INDIAN
ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the London Indian Association was held on Saturday, January 13, at Prince Henry's Room, 17, Fleet Street, under the presidency of Mr. S. M. Azam. Mr. John Scarr had been announced to deliver an address entitled "Has India a Place in the Empire?" but he was unable to be present, and his place was taken by Mr. George Lambury, who expressed his diffidence at being called upon to speak to an audience of Indians on an Indian subject. The English public, he said, lacked interest in Indian affairs. Their apathy was the result of ignorance, and could only be dissipated by well directed propaganda work. It was essential, if public opinion was to be created, that candidates should be run for Parliament. India possessed all the essentials to claim equality with the Dominions; but there was one serious defect, and that was the want of a free and democratic spirit. Profession of a particular religion or possession of a particular caste should not entail either superiority or inferiority. So long as this was not realised, the removal of the bureaucracy from India would not improve matters very much. There were, in his opinion, three classes of Indian reformers. There were those who wished for English ascension, and those who wanted India to manage her own affairs absolutely. The third class aimed at cutting India off from all connexion with England. He did not agree with the last. India stood, in his view, to gain something from England, and England had done much good to India. He would include in the federation of the future the United States of America and all other English-speaking States, as well as India and the Dominions. There would be no colour-bar, and India need not come into the combination except by her free choice. Industrial development in India should be the concern of Indian as well as British capital, and the Indian and the British labourer must join hands.

A discussion followed. Mr. H. N. Khundkar complained that the English democracy was fickle and powerless. The Indian worker would, he hoped, carry on independently of the European.

Mr. Z. Faruki had doubts whether Mr. Lansbury's idea of unification was realisable. The speeches of Lord Hardinge and Lord Chelmsford were hopeful, but failed to give any definite lead.

Mr. B. Dube declared that a proper understanding between the East and the West was beyond possibility. The futility of such a dream was proved by the Note which the Allies had sent to President

GERMAN BRUTALITY IN
EAST AFRICA.
RETURNED MISSIONARY'S ACCOUNT.

The experiences of the 24 British missionaries, some of them women, who arrived in London during the mail week from German East Africa, confirm the charges of gross brutality and cruelty brought against the Germans. One of the party, the Rev. Clement O. Andrews, made a statement to a representative of "The Times."

Mr. Andrews was carrying on missionary work in the Lindi district, which is near the southern border of German East Africa, when war broke out, his sister, Miss Andrews, who has also returned to England, being engaged in similar work some distance away. Mr. Andrews said he had been told by a Roman Catholic missionary stationed near Tabora, that it was estimated that something like 200,000 natives had been done to death by the Germans. The brutality of the German soldiers towards their native porters was shocking. These porters were overburdened, and when one became exhausted he was shot in cold blood. When hostilities began the Germans seized all the native clergy and teachers. The native priest was put in chains and compelled to work on the roads, while the clergy and teachers were pressed into service as porters, and many of them died from exhaustion and disease. The treatment of the Indian prisoners of war captured in the early months of the war was most disgraceful. Improper food was provided, and when large numbers of them fell sick, a callous indifference was shown towards them, and the proportion of deaths was an alarming one. After being taken prisoners Mr. Andrews and his colleagues—a party of six men and six women—had to travel 400 miles on foot through the forest, and this occupied 40 days. At Tabora they were interned with other British, Belgian, and Italian civilians, and in some instances the overcrowding was so great that double-decker beds had to be used. The food was unwholesome and usually insufficient, and during the greater part of the time they were interned they were forbidden even to purchase food.

Mr. Andrews said he was surprised at the unwillingness of the Germans to fight. The soldiers tried all sorts of tricks to avoid being sent to the front. The fall of Calais was celebrated by the German soldiers on three separate occasions, and the Queen Mary and the Iron Duke were "officially" reported sunk at least four times. In a local newspaper it was stated that the Indian contingent and the first British Expeditionary Force were entirely wiped out, and that England was doomed to defeat. But, added Mr. Andrews, many of the natives were not nearly as big fools or as gullible as the Germans; they asked why it was that ships could not come into the harbours. They knew something of the British blockade and understood its significance.

MRS. PEPPY HELPS

AT THE CANTEN.

We have had Mr. Peppy's "Diary of the Great War," and now apparently Mrs. Peppy has begun—in the "Manchester Guardian."

"January 5.—Up early, and settled my accounts with my husband, his head aching mightily on account of the east wind and the macaroni he ate, as he says; and do see that my kitchen cost me about double that it did before the war. Whereat Peppy, much troubled, nor no better pleased when I did urge him to lay out more money upon my kitchen and wardrobe, being fast days will cost us more, and I shall get fat through eating of beans, and then the pressure of the curves will wear out my clothes the more quickly."

"To work this night at the Canteen, serving our brave soldiers on their return from the trenches, for the mere love of them. On my way thither, meeting my great-aunt Maria, she and I to Lyons, his Corner House, where we did send for a cup of tea (a China drink). But Lord! to see how she rants when she learns my errand, crying out upon it that one of our family should be reduced to being a mere serving wench. And so, with great seeming love, we parted."

LAWYERS IN THE WAR COUNCIL.

The War Council of the Empire, over which Mr. Lloyd George will preside, will constitute a supreme proof of the commanding influence which lawyers exercise in Imperial affairs (says the "Law Journal") for most of the distinguished statesmen in the Colonies have been practising members of the legal profession.

"General Smuts was a practising member of the Cape Town Bar, and served as State Attorney in the Transvaal. To find a lawyer-soldier of his eminence in the annals of British soldiery one must go back to the Parliamentary war, in which General Ireton took so notable a part."—P. M. Gazette.

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"In 1914 the exports of the United States were 300 millions," says the "Star." "In 1916 they increased to 513 millions. In 1914 the excess of exports 293 millions. In 1916 they were 381 millions. In 1914 the excess of exports over imports was 7 millions. In 1916 the excess was 432 millions. By the way, there is a war in Europe."

Wilson, and in which the expulsion of the Turks from Europe was insisted upon because they were alien to Western civilisation.

Mr. S. Saklatwala agreed with Mr. Dube, and described the Anglo-Japanese alliance as based upon a distrust of India.

Mr. Lansbury briefly replied, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks on the proposition of Mr. J. M. Parikh, seconded by Mr. Mukandi.

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Every one knows that there are mechanical practices in our religion and that it is easy to fall in them; though they are never quite so much systematized as the Prayer Wheels of Tibet, those symbols of all mechanical religion about which we used often to be told in sermons. But, writes a correspondent to "The Times," it is not so commonly known that there are also mechanical theories of religion, into which it is easy to fall, and to think them the most orthodox certainty. We are accustomed to think of mechanical theories of the universe as anti-religious. They postulate no god, but a mechanical process to which man is utterly subject, of which he is a part.

But these theories are only the conscious acceptance of an inveterate tendency in the mind of man, a tendency which existed long before man had any machinery and which is always creeping into all his thought and suppressing all his more generous emotions. True religion protests against this tendency; it insists that person, in God and in man, is more real than any process; that we must always value person, and every person above process, and that we only attain to wisdom when we see person as the reality and process merely as a comment of our own minds. But there is always a false religion in which the sense of process prevails again over the sense of person, so that salvation itself is thought of as a process to which person is utterly subject and which can be achieved only by the utter submission of person to its mechanism.

This mechanical religion, as we have said, always sees itself as the most perfect orthodoxy. There is one exact method of achieving salvation and no other; and this has been ordained by God. Men have no need to think about it or to consider it in the light of themselves, of their own values. To do that is dangerous; it is to meddle with the machinery. With regard to salvation all men are the same, merely rough material to be put through the machine; and they will go through it easiest and quickest if they are quite passive under it. For the mechanically religious mind all the sacraments are merely a process and no one can be saved except by undergoing them. Penitence itself is a process to which all must submit in the same way. We have read, for instance, a tract lately, in which it was said that, since Christ had given the power of absolution to the priest, it was surely safest to seek absolution in that manner, since in no other way could one be sure of getting it. That word *safest* betrays the mechanical mind; for in real religion there is no question of safety. A man repents not because he wishes to subject himself to a mechanical process of salvation, but because he knows that his sin cuts him off from God and man. It is man the person, and God the Person, that affects his mind. One cannot repent as one would take medicine, merely to get rid of a discomfort. One can subject oneself to a mechanical process for that purpose, but that is not repentance. It is an effort to make peace, as the Germans wish to make peace now, because they think it will profit them more than war.

SUPREMACY OF PERSON.

No doubt many who repent find that they do so best by confessing and obtaining absolution; it is a method which reminds them that they are sinners. But, if repentance is their aim, they do not practise the method for the sake of safety. Nor do they believe that it is the only method; to do that is to degrade it at once into a mechanical process. It may be the best for A but not for B, and A should be content with the fact he finds it best for himself. The present deep prejudice against orthodox religion is not all mere bigotry; it is partly itself religious and a protest against mechanical orthodoxy, against the notion that anybody can lay claim to the one and only method of salvation. There may be a best method; but that cannot be the best for which such claims are made. The right of private judgment is not insisted upon out of pure willfulness; nor does it mean that any one man's judgment is necessarily as good as another's. It is a proclamation of the supremacy of person, and of every person, over process. A man can know for himself whether he needs to repent and also whether he does repent; and he can know this without submitting to any external process. The more religious he is the less likely he is to suppose that God has imposed any one infallible process on mankind as a means of salvation. With all the help offered by the Churches, he still has to find his own way to God, and to attain to his own knowledge of Him. For God is a Person, that is the knowledge to which he attains; and for God each man must be a person too, and not merely raw material to be subjected to a process of salvation.

It is well to speak plainly on this matter; because the Church of England now is honestly anxious to know why so many people, in their nature religious, are indifferent to her. It is because they find so much that is mechanical in her teaching, and especially in the teaching of those who think themselves most orthodox. There is, of course, no need for that teaching to be mechanical; it becomes mechanical only in the hands of those who do not understand its true meaning, and especially of those who insist that they alone have the right method. Such a recommendation is no recommendation to the really religious mind of to-day. What we seek is a method that shall live in the presentment of it, not one that dies in the hands of those who proclaim its infallibility. Anything that seems like magic now is dead to the religious mind; what the Church needs is not a magic or a secret, but an art which will recommend itself by its own beauty, not by any proclamation of its claims.

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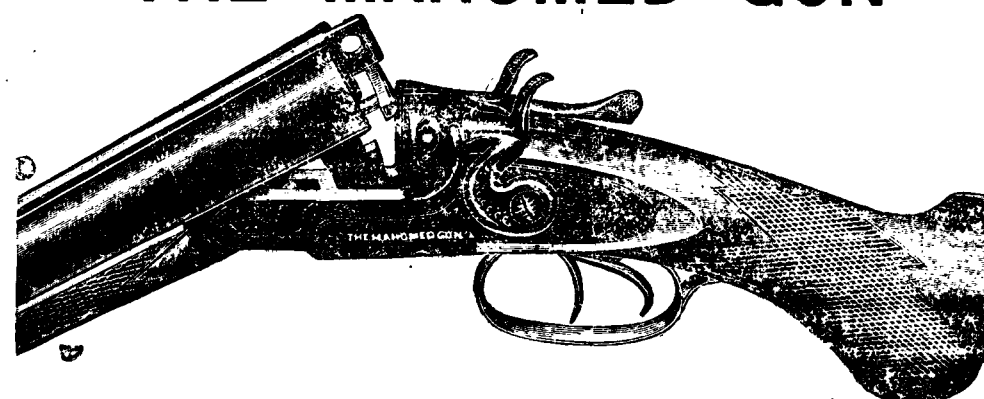
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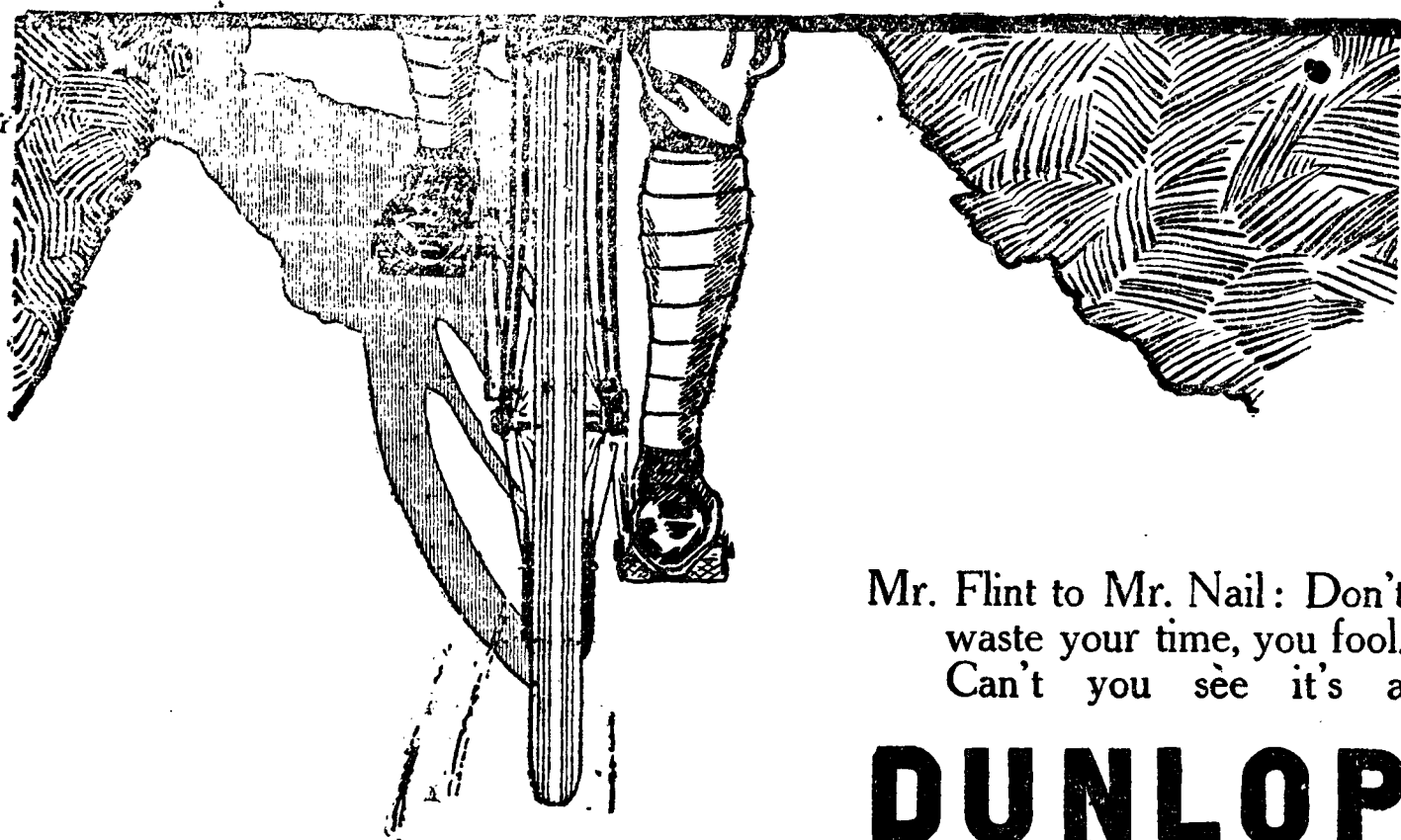
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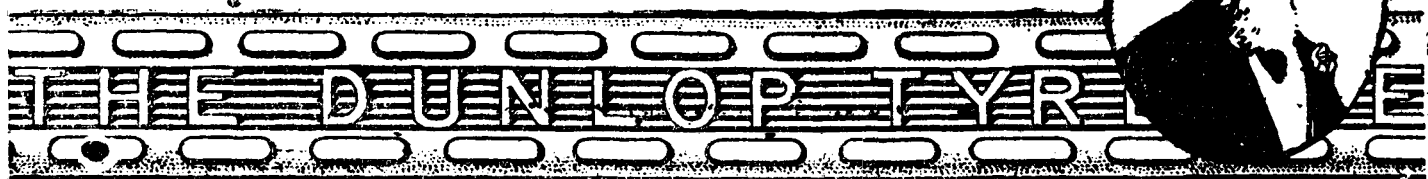
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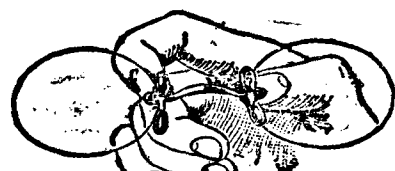
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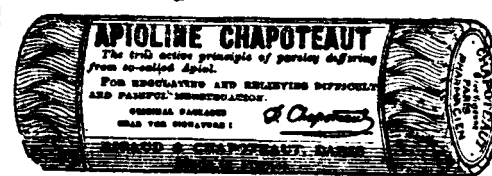
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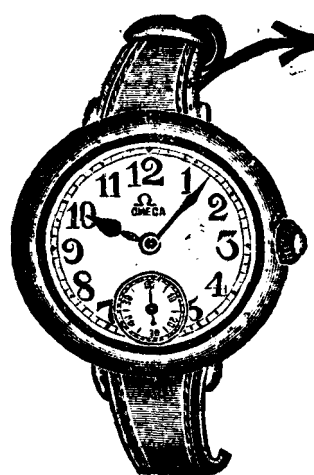


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